FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 169 *31 August 1982*

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YURIY SOLTAN ON U.S. NUCLEAR DIRECTIVES

LD302235 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] We begin with a commentary by Yuriy Soltan. He discusses some of the White House's directives concerning the U.S. nuclear strategy.

The American leaders do not seem to have a shortage of plans for conducting a nuclear war. They are playing with the nuclear weapons as with a favorite toy, wondering how to use it better. According to their own admission, the United States has already several times been on the brink of using it and the danger that eventually they will do that is becoming more and more real.

The people on whom depends whether this fatal button in the United States will or will not be pressed are under a dangerous illusion that it is possible to win a nuclear war. The head of the Pentagon, Caspar Weinberger, said he knows no such defense minister who doesn't intend to win a victory. And these are not just fancy-sounding words. The head of the U.S. Defense Department himself signed directives on building up the U.S. Armed Forces in the next 5 years. In them, it is stated directly that if there is a nuclear war, the United States should get the upper hand and force the enemy to agree to terms that are favorable to America.

The same can be said about the new presidential directive which provides for waging a protracted nuclear war, continuing for no less than 6 months, and for building up the necessary potential for a victory in that war. Besides -- and that is put down in the Army manuals -- the stake is made on delivering the first strike at the enemy to disarm it. And who will that be? Washington points directly to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries but not only to them. The presidential national security aide, William Clark, stressed that America's interests are in a global character and that means no country situated in the different regions of the world, those which the United States claims as regions of its vital interests, can feel safe.

Washington not only increases its nuclear potential in Western Europe but deploys its forward-based nuclear systems in the Far East, in the western part of the Pacific, in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf. Today, even U.S. allies describe the military doctrines of the present Washington administration as madness, suicide and a planned nuclear catastrophe. To somehow calm them, the Pentagon has sent its man, Richard Perle, to Western Europe and Caspar Weinberger himself has sent letters to scores of newspapers, in which he claims that the American nuclear strategy is allegedly misinterpreted.

However, the U.S. leaders have many ways of showing their peaceful intentions in practical deeds, not words. Very convincing would be the decision of Washington to follow the example of the Soviet Union and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. When refusing to take that step, when developing new variants of a victorious nuclear war, the United States demonstrates in a most insolent way, that it has no concern for the future of peace and the world.

U.S. STANCE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS CRITICIZED

LD301312 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] The Soviet-American talks continue in Geneva on limiting strategic arms. An American delegation spokesman at these talks has said that the United States also attaches exceedingly great importance to achieving a comprehensive and effective banning of chemical weapons. Our news analyst Yuriy (Konolov) has contributed this comment on the statement:

Chemical weapons and their lethal effects can be likened probably only to nuclear weapons. In view of their dangerous and inhuman nature, the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to the United States and the other Western countries that agreement be reached on completely banning their production, stockpiling and use. But on each occasion such Soviet initiatives have been rejected by the United States and its NATO allies. Each time there was something or other that did not please them in the Soviet proposals.

These delaying tactics are well illustrated by the Soviet-American bilateral talks on outlawing chemical weapons held in Geneva from 1976 to 1980. The American delegation did everything it could to delay and sidetrack these talks. Eventually it succeeded in suspending this dialogue.

Now, at the current negotiations in Geneva, the United States delegate has made some vague pronouncements about the latest Soviet proposals on banning chemical weapons not being specific enough. In other words, the American spokesman has again tried to belittle the importance of the Soviet peace moves and deadlock the negotiations on this subject.

In such circumstances, American statements, no matter how numerous, professing a sincere interest in a chemical weapons ban, can only arouse doubt, to put it mildly. What makes it even more difficult to accept the idea that Washington really wants chemical weapons given up is the unprecedented scale on which they are now to be manufactured in the United States. In the next 5 years, the administration proposes to spend $10 billion for this purpose. At Pine Bluff, Arkansas, a plant is being built to manufacture the components of binary gas, a deadly new modification of chemical warfare agents. Add to this the fact that the United States already has the world's biggest arsenal of chemical weapons and it becomes clear what Washington's real attitude is to the problem of outlawing and renouncing the further production of chemical weapons of war. Even more disturbing is the fact that the Reagan administration is actually facilitating the spread of chemical weapons in various parts of the world by arming the American forces there with such weapons. This applies to Western Europe, which United States military strategists treat as a theater of military operations. The Pentagon proved long ago that it has no qualms about using chemical weapons, let alone stockpiling them.

Just during the war in Indochina it used (?100,000) tons of chemical weapons, which claimed 2 million casualties. And by the way, the casualties included American servicemen who handled the toxins, including Agent Orange, the most widespread of them. Now, in an effort to divert world attention from its own preparations for chemical warfare, the Pentagon has launched a campaign falsely alleging Soviet involvement in the use of chemical agents in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. In this campaign the total absence of any facts, evidence or arguments is made up for by a propaganda ballyhoo. At the same time, chemical grenades with the Pentagon trademarks seized from the bandits operating in Afghanistan have more than once been demonstrated to foreign news correspondents in Kabul.

Yes, one would very much like to believe in the sincerity of the American representative in Geneva claiming his government's interest in outlawing chemical weapons. Alas, the facts contradict his words.

Vasilets Comment

LD310838 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

In the course of the aggressive war against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the United States extensively used toxic chemicals to gas civilians and the environment (?of) Indochinese countries. The reminder of that is made in materials which were sent to the U.N. secretary general by the permanent representation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the United Nations and which were distributed here as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

As is noted in the documents, the United States sprayed more than 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals over provinces of South Vietnam. 43 percent of the cultivated land and 44 percent of forests were the target of one or several chemical attacks. The chemical warfare affected about 2 million people. 3,500 of them died. According to the American data, the U.S. used 6 pounds of toxic agents against every resident of South Vietnam.

In the documents it is noted that scientists of many countries regard the proportions of the U.S. war in Indochina as genocide, i.e. destruction of the environment. Explorations which were carried out later also showed that dioxin, which is contained in toxic agents, which are sprayed, might cause innate defects, appearance of still-born babies, chromosome changes and cancer.

Spreading in close collaboration with China false data on "Vietnam's use of toxic agents in Laos and Kampuchea", the documents note, the United States seeks to conceal its own policy of genocide on the Indochina peninsula. Carrying out its campaign of slander, Washington hopes to sow discord between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. But the manceuvres of Washington and Beijing can mislead nobody.

PRAVDA ON FOREIGN REACTION TO USTINOV INTERVIEW

TM310915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS 25 August roundup: "Principled Stance"]

[Text] A thoroughly reasoned account of the Soviet Union's stance at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe -- that is the assessment many foreign press organs have made of the answers of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, to questions from a TASS correspondent. Papers are also noting that the answers cogently demonstrate the untenability of the U.S. stance in Geneva, which is clearly designed to frustrate the talks.

The socialist community countries' press publishes the full text of a detailed account of D.F. Ustinov's answers. "The USSR wants Europe to be a zone free from nuclear weapons," Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, emphasizing the consistency of the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) notes the constructive nature of the Soviet proposal for a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals, which would be an important first step in ending the nuclear arms race. The paper contrasts with this the stance of the United States, which, clinging stubbornly to the so-called "zero option," is in fact refusing to reduce its own or its allies' medium-range nuclear facilities by a single unit. "The USSR rejects the line of military superiority," Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO points out. "It is not seeking this, but does not recognize anyone else as having that right either."

The principled nature of Soviet foreign policy and the USSR's sincere desire to curb the arms race are also recognized by certain bourgeois press organs in their commentaries on the USSR defense minister's answers. London's THE TIMES writes that D.F. Ustinov condemned the United States for seriously distorting the Soviet stance at the Geneva talks, stressing that the USSR is a principled opponent of the line of achieving military superiority. "The USSR really wants to negotiate" is the conclusion reached by West Germany's RHEINISCHE POST and GENERAL ANZEIGER. The papers note that Moscow is in favor of vigorously continuing the Genera talks with the United States, although there are serious doubts as to the Reagan administration's true military-political intentions.

D.F. Ustinov, Norway's AFTENPOSTEN points out, held the United States entirely to blame for the fact that the Geneva talks are marking time.

Japan's ASAHI focuses attention on the Soviet proposal to limit USSR and NATO nuclear arms in the European zone to 300 units at the end of a 5-year period after the agreement. The Soviet Union, Tokyo's MAINICHI states, resolutely rejects the "zero option," regarding it as an attempt by Washington to secure the unilateral disarmament of the USSR.

Attention is being attracted by the U.S. administration's attempts to conceal from the American public the essence of the Soviet stance on questions of limiting the arms race and of disarmament as set out in D.F. Ustinov's answers.

In a country that prides itself so much on "press freedom," the administration is effectively continuing to block the publication of material on these problems, since to acquaint the American reader with the USSR's stance runs counter to the White House's foreign policy guidelines and would reveal the one-sided approach of the United States to the problem of limiting nuclear arms -- an approach that is deliberately unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

SAKHAROV WARNS WEST OF THREAT OF SS-20 MISSILES

NC301202 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva, Aug 30 (AFP) -- A warning against the danger posed by the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles has been issued by dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov in an open letter to the Pugwash movement, which has its Secretariat in Geneva.

The SS-20's, he said, have "broken the strategic balance" in Europe, and he called for measures to "stop the expansion" of the Soviet sphere of influence, "which is menacing the whole world's equilibrium." It is "necessary to restore parity" in conventional arms, he said.

Mr Sakharov, in internal exile in Gorkiy, said disarmament negotiations ought to be sustained in spite of all difficulties, adding that absolute priority ought to be given to the problems of "peace, international security and disarmament." He said peace marchers in Western Europe did not seem aware of the strategic imbalance between East and West, and many Western groups and personalities, "through naivete or through lack of information", unfortunately took a partial position on the subject, which was "futile, and even dangerous."

Mr Sakharov said efforts were necessary to defend human rights, in accordance with the Helsinki and other treaties, as well as for measures to overcome problems of underdevelopment in the world.

The Pugwash movement, a forum for exchange of views between Eastern and Western scientists, is at present meeting in Warsaw.

PRAVDA: U.S. MASSES OPPOSE NUCLEAR PREPARATIONS

LD301210 Msocow TASS International Service in Russian 2100 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Aug (TASS) — The plan worked out on the orders of the current U.S. President to wage a so-called prolonged nuclear war against the Soviet Union is a logical continuation of the notorious Directive 59, which was adopted by the J. Carter administration and officially proclaimed the admissibility and even the possibility of conducting a "limited" nuclear war, New York correspondent Andrey Tolkunov writes in PRAVDA. He points out that the deputy director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, R. Grey, has openly admitted that the aim of a war, planned by Pentagon strategists, is "to destroy Soviet political power," which would allegedly "lead to the creation in the postwar period of a world order in which the value system of the Western world would predominate."

The absurdity of such an attitude to resolving the problems of international relations, its essentially misanthropic nature, and the related threat to the existence of the whole of civilization, the author stresses, is becoming evident to a growing number of Americans, including many eminent figures in politics and science.

The present designs of the Pentagon, the author notes, show eloquently how far official Washington is led by its militarist fever, nuclear adventurism, blind readiness for its narrow, mercenary motives to put at stake the fates of its own people and of the whole of mankind.

At the same time, it says in the commentary, the development of events in the United States shows that among the masses the desire for peace, for the resolution of international problems on the basis of the realities of the modern world, is growing.

Several dozen senators and members of the U.S. House of Representatives have addressed the White House with a decisive call to reject the elaboration of plans for nuclear war and militarist preparations, which "are giving rise to anxiety both at home and abroad." A similar call has been made by a group of eminent specialists in the field of nuclear strategy. Broad circles of the public are also asking the Washington administration for a freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY

LD302146 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- Elimination of the nuclear threat, curbing the arms race, and passing over to disarmament -- these today are not just commandments of history, the duty expected of reason, they are a categorical imperative, PRAVDA writes in its editorial article devoted to the International Peace Day. The "day" is marked annually on September the 1st in connection with the tragic date of the start of World War Two which brought countless trials and sufferings to the peoples.

Meanwhile, however, the article stresses, it is by far not everywhere and not by all that due conclusions have been drawn from the stern lessons of the past. Otherwise, people in all parts of the world would not have to worry for the present and the future. "Spawned overseas one after another are adventurist doctrines of 'limited', 'protracted' and 'victorious' nuclear wars whose unleashing could be fraught with the destruction of human civilisation and probably could spell an end to life on earth".

"No to nuclear weapons on the planet!" "Yes to disarmament and peace!" All the peoples of the world are now uniting under these slogans. The Soviet people, the newspaper says, express their solidarity with the people of good will everywhere. Warmly approving and supporting the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, our people will continue to spare no effort in defending the great cause of peace and progress.

Tipping the scales towards peace, the article says, is the might of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, consolidated and multiplied by the creative work of our free peoples. The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is exerting a tremendous impact on the progress of world affairs. Persistently implementing the peace programme for the eighties, adopted by the 26th congress of our party, the land of the Soviets emerges on the world scene with large-scale ideas and constructive initiatives. The initiatives aim at finding concrete solutions to the problems of disarmament, the strengthening of universal peace and security of the peoples. "The active and resolute struggle of the Soviet Union for peace is inspiring the peoples and strengthening their confidence in the possibility of safeguarding a peaceful future".

PRAVDA notes that the International Peace Day is a kind of start for a further, autumn stage in the antiwar struggle. As is known, under a decision of the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions, the First of September this year has for the first time been declared to be the day of trade union action for peace. "The working class, the working people organised in trade unions, represent a tremendous force in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace. The expression of its will by the great army of labour has always been and is of major importance".

FURTHER ON SOCIALIST MEETING IN WARSAW

LD271500 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, August 27 TASS -- A conference of deputy foreign ministers of the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and Czechoslovakia was held in Warsaw on August 25-26 at the invitation of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also attending the conference were representatives of the Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The participants in the conference discussed questions of the present international situation in connection with the forthcoming 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly. The conference passed in a heartfelt and businesslike atmosphere and revealed full unity of views in the questions under discussion.

The heads of the delegations attending the conference were received by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Stefan Olszowski.

DRESSER FRANCE COMPRESSORS UNLOADED AT RIGA

LD301716 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1243 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Riga, 30 Aug (TASS) -- The first three compressors made by the Dresser-France firm were today delivered to Riga, capital of Latvia, by the French merchant vessel Borodin. The compressors are intended for installations on the Siberia-West Europe gas main pipeline which is under construction.

The Dresser-France firm is to supply 21 compressors for the transcontinental gas pipeline which is being built.

As soon as the French merchant vessel reached Riga commercial port, unloading began.

BRITAIN READY TO SHIP PIPELINE TURBINES

LD311112 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Summary] A Soviet freighter has arrived in Glasgow to take on board six turbines to be assembled on the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. "The turbines have been delivered by the British company John Brown. In other words, Britain has become the second West European country which refuses to observe the United States ban on sales of equipment for the project." Earlier, France announced it would not observe Washington's embargo and Italy is also fulfilling Soviet orders for the gas pipeline.

FRENCH MINISTER'S COMMENT ON U.S. PIPELINE BAN

LD280602 Moscow TASS in English 0552 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Paris August 28 TASS -- The French minister of state for scientific research and industry, Jean-Pierre Chevenement, declared, commenting on U.S. attempts to prevent the delivery of equipment for the pipeline to carry Siberian natural gas to Western Europe, that "France will not forego the principles of national independence and will honour the signed commercial contract."

The announced U.S. sanctions against the French companies Dresser France and Cresout Loire, which have assumed the obligation to observe the terms of their contracts for supplying equipment to the gas main, in Jean-Pierre Chevenement's words, are a pointer to U.S. attempts to make France "technologically dependent" on the United States, "which may restrict our national independence both in the energy field and in other areas." He said the French Government is conducting an indepth analysis into the possible turn of future events.

VALUE OF FRENCH COOPERATION ON PIPELINE ASSESSED

LD302348 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 30 Aug 82

[From the "French-Soviet Friendship Newsreel"; station observer Vladimir Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] The reprisal measures announced in the United States affecting the Dresser France and Creusot-Loire companies are raising protests and indignation in many Western countries, and especially in France, where this act is (?violating) French sovereign rights.

If a confirmation were needed of gross interference by the United States in French internal affairs, writes our observer Vladimir Dmitriyev, Washington did not delay in showing it by making a further step in the economic war against the West European countries. The White House's sanctions embody a desire to extend to its partners' and allies' firms the embargo on the supply of technology and equipment for the West Europe-Siberia gas pipeline. Dresser France and Creusot-Loire have been put on a blacklist of companies which are prohibited from importing equipment and technology from the United States.

President Reagan's imperial ambitions have made him forget, it seems, that Le Havre is not a suburb of Dallas, even though the subsidiary of an American company is situated there.

There are fewer and fewer naive people in France and in West Europe who give credence to the bogey spread about by Washington concerning the gas pipeline project. By adopting discriminatory measures affecting France and the other participants in building the Siberia-West Europe pipeline, the American administration claims hypocritically to camouflage them, that these countries might depend on the USSR for energy, which would be extremely dangerous since the USSR would not delay in using this for political ends.

Now French leaders and specialists firmly reject these fanciful ideas. According to the Gaz de France forecasts by 1990 Soviet gas will not exceed 5 percent of France's energy imports; in other words, the percentage will be the same as today. In fact, by increasing imports of Soviet gas, France at the same time is reducing the quantity of oil coming from our country. Another important factor for France is that it will not pay for Soviet gas in dollars, but in francs. At present, when France buys oil -- mainly from American multinationals -- it must pay them in American currency, which weighs heavily on its balance of payments.

French-Soviet cooperation in the energy field has been developing fruitfully over many years. In recent years energy products have made up a considerable part of French imports from the Soviet Union. For several years France has been receiving annually more than 4 billion cubic meters of natural gas and more than 100,000 tons of liquified gas. The gas tap is fully open; the deliveries are stable and do not depend on twists in the international situation when France and the Soviet Union occasionally take opposing stands.

Another of Washington's pseudoarguments does not stand up either: that is, that French participation and that of other West European countries in the gas pipeline projects would strengthen the economic and military power of the USSR and would weaken the defense capability of the West. It should be recalled that 5,000 km of gas pipeline, which will link the Urengoy deposit to West Europe, only represents slightly more than the 12 percent of the 40,000 km of gas pipeline the USSR intends to lay during this 11th 5-Year Plan. In parallel with the export pipeline, the USSR is now building five other pipelines. To equip them Soviet industry has produced efficient and reliable equipment, including pipes and compressor stations.

As LE MONDE, published in Paris, stressed, the American embargo will not be effective because even without the West European firms, the USSR is capable of making the necessary equipment. The USSR has less interest in buying the well-developed technology, which it already possesses, but above all in speeding up the implementation of the project. This is, moreover, in the interests of the suppliers and the clients.

The gas pipeline project is without doubt advantageous for the Soviet Union. It enables immense gas deposits in remote regions in the north of western Siberia to be opened up more quickly, and supplies of gas to the central areas of the country to be improved. When the deliveries of gas in exchange for credit are completed, the USSR will have a new and important source of foreign exchange earnings. It will be used, among other things, to finance imports from France and the other West European countries, which will increase mutually advantageous trade. France and the other West European countries will also benefit from this project. It will enable them to respond to the acute problems of energy supply and to improve the structure of the energy balance sheet, which will contribute to diversifying their sources of fuel.

The socialist leadership of France is defending its participation in the gas pipeline project with such determination because it is profitable to the French economy, to French workers, who in supporting the implementation of the Soviet orders are thus defending their right to work and to a livlihood. The stable and long-term Soviet orders promote the operation of numerous firms and workers' jobs. The contracts made in the context of the gas pipeline deal will bring France Fr5 billion and will require more than 20 million working hours -- that is, providing jobs for thousands of workers.

Thus the gas pipeline deal is mutually advantageous. Why then is Washington insisting on sabotaging this deal of the century? It is because it does not fit into the American strategy of aggravating international tension, does not orient the partners toward a confrontation but toward long-term and mutually advantageous cooperation which is unthinkable without maintaining detente. The Washington administration is also pressured by the oil and gas companies and the coal magnates who fear that Siberian gas will diminish Western dependence on American-supplied fuel.

What dictates the intransigent stand from Washington on the gas pipeline deal is not a concern for West European allies, but imperial ambitions and a desire to make Western Europe depend more on the United States politically and economically. Thus it is not at all surprising that France and West Europe should give a more and more firm rebuff to Washington's diktat.

U.S. 'POLITICAL SCANDAL' OVER PIPELINE DEAL

LD272240 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Commentary by Valeriy Belyanskiy]

[Text] There are now all signs that the family quarrel to which Washington had hoped to keep its dispute with Western Europe over the gas for pipes agreement with the Soviet Union, is growing into a large political scandal. The Reagan administration appears to have failed in its attempts to pressure West European governments into withdrawing from the natural gas pipeline project from Siberia.

The first sign of defiance to President Reagan's ban on the supply of pipeline equipment was the French Government telling Dresser France, the subsidiary of an American company, to go ahead with its contract with the Soviet Union. Dresser France has already dispatched the first consignment of equipment, thus incurring anger from Washington. The administration has blacklisted both the subsidiary and the Dresser company in the United States, ordering a ban on American technology to the French company.

The French, British and West German press have reacted with little more than bitter criticism or embarrassment. The FINANCIAL TIMES for instance, thinks the Reagan administration has undertaken a move badly conceived on all points. The paper is sure that the administration's policy will strain relations with the European allies but will fail to have any effect on the Soviet Union. It also thinks that the West European nations affected by the American embargo have no choice but to stick to their own views about their national interests. Hardly anything of what the FINANCIAL TIMES says can be questioned. It's indeed impossible to punish the Soviet Union. Washington's discriminatory sanctions only got Soviet industry to make equipment itself without delaying the project.

Another obvious thing is that given Washington's highhandedness in applying sanctions for its own allies, the West Europeans do have to think of their national interests. It is not only Soviet gas on favorable terms that matters for West European governments but also the jobs that the Soviet orders will help them to keep. In a broader sense, the national interests of West Europeans make them think of the advantages of international division of labor and trade with the East because these can also contribute to a better political climate in Europe and keep the relaxation process going. Finally, their national interests make the Europeans think of how to maintain their sovereignty in the face of Washington's dictatorial interference in their affairs. The stormy word of protest sent to the American administration by the EEC countries over the sanctions shows that Western Europe is not going to trade its interests for a political penny and that it's not just one rebel country that Washington is dealing with.

The signs are that the American leaders have already got the message and that they intend to act accordingly. Judging from the reprisals against Dresser France, the recent meeting held in the State Department to draw up a common policy toward the embargo-defying countries recommended the President a line of confrontation. This would mean more blacklisting for companies in West Germany, Italy and in America's most loyal ally, Britain -- companies which have not withdrawn from the contract.

Of course, only time will tell what long-term political consequences the controversy between the United States and Western Europe will have, but some things are obvious already. The Atlantic has become wider while the field for a transatlantic compromise narrower. [sentence as heard] Apparently, Washington did not want this but has got it happen with ease. [sentence as heard]

UPCOMING NATO, FRG MILITARY MANEUVERS REPORTED

LD301748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 30 Aug 82

["Whence the Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, 30 Aug (TASS) -- Over 300,000 NATO soldiers are to take part in the traditional autumn maneuvers of ground, naval and air forces in September throughout the North Atlantic bloc's operational area -- from the North Cape in Norway to the Mediterranean and Turkey's eastern borders.

The staff of the supreme commander of NATO's joint forces in Europe has announced that NATO will hold tactical military maneuvers, codenamed Bold Guard in Denmark and the FRG from 1 September - 5 October. These maneuvers will involve American, British, West German and Dutch troops. Over 47,000 men, 9,690 armored vehicles, 450 aircraft and helicopters and 50 ships are scheduled to participate in these maneuvers.

The maneuvers wil be held at the same time as NATO's Northern Wedding naval exercises. NATO plans to hold these exercises in extensive parts of the Atlantic Ocean and the Baltic and Norwegian Seas in September.

From 13-15 September, the major Carbine Fortress maneuvers will be held in the Wuerzburg region of the FRG. These maneuvers will involve U.S., FRG, Canadian, Belgian, Dutch, Luxembourg and Danish ground forces' units totalling 70,000 men. Air support for the forces' operations will be provided by air force units from the NATO countries participating in the Cold Fire maneuvers scheduled to be held at the same time. The official announcement concerning the maneuvers stipulates that their purpose is "to improve the interaction between the joint NATO armed forces in Europe and increase their combat capability."

Under the codename Grosse Wehr, the Bundeswehr will hold military maneuvers in the FRG involving 35,000 servicemen, 3,000 tanks and armored personnel carriers and 7,000 pieces of combat hardware. According to reports from the FRG Defense Ministry, American and Dutch troops totalling 6,000 men will also participate in the maneuvers.

In late September, more than 19,000 servicemen and 29,000 tons of freight -- military hardware and munitions -- will be transferred from the United States to the FRG.

The servicemen will participate in the major military spectacle Autumn Forge-82. During this spectacle a total of 24 series of different exercises will be held by a large number of NATO member states. They include large-scale maneuvers such as Reforger, Bar Frost, Display Determination and others.

These very large exercises, says the NATO command announcement, are designed to demonstrate the combat readiness of the bloc's armed forces and to practice interaction in the "European theater of military operations" under conditions as close as possible to combat. According to a spokesman for NATO headquarters, the maneuvers "are intended to display the United States' determination to reinforce the NATO armed forces in Western Europe should a crisis situation arise".

BOGACHEV ON CONSEQUENCES OF NATO EXERCISES

LD301708 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 30 Aug 82

["Provocative Exercises" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military observer, writes:

This week NATO is starting a series of military exercises in Western Europe and on vast areas of the Northern Atlantic and the Mediterranean. From 250,000 to 300,000 servicemen of the NATO member-countries, hundreds of aircraft, helicopters, war ships, tanks and personnel armoured carriers are to take part in the manoeuvres code-named Autumn Forge. Nineteen thousand American men and officers are to be airlifted from the USA to Western Europe. Twenty-eight thousand tons of American military equipment are to be shipped in transport ships to West European ports.

This year the series of annual NATO autumn exercises will be held in an atmosphere of a serious deterioration of relations between the USA and its allies. The United States is openly throwing a challenge to the West European countries, demanding from them implicit obedience to American diktat in politics, economics and military strategy.

The American propagandists are trying to convince world public opinion that the United States is keeping its troops in Europe allegedly not with its hegemonistic aims, but solely because of being a kind soul.

But a wave of protests is mounting in Western Europe against the American concept of the first use of nuclear weapons, against the Pentagon's plans to "simplify" the procedure of unleashing nuclear war through transferring the right to use nuclear ammunition to the lower echelons of the American command. Even official representatives of West European allies of the USA insist that Washington should give up its concepts of protracted and limited nuclear war, reject its plans for turning the continent into a victim of the "U.S. strategy of survivability". Voices can be ever more often heard in favour of granting the West European countries the true right to veto the use of American nuclear weapons from their territory.

The movement for the resolution of all international problems through talks on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security becomes a powerful force which the NATO leaders should heed.

The NATO military exercises are seriously aggravating the situation in the European Continent. Thus, in particular, the fresh "novelty" of the American military strategy -- the advancing of the U.S. troops to the areas in direct proximity to the borders of the socialist countries is a provocative demonstration of the readiness of the Pentagon adventurists to place Europe on the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

While rejecting the Soviet Union's proposals on renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons, blocking the agreements reached earlier on curbing the arms race, Washington clearly prefers muscle flexing. Evidence of this are both the aims and character of the NATO exercises Autumn Forge.

CPUSA JOURNAL CITED ON U.S. 'MILITARIST COURSE'

PM310805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Reckless Militarist Course"]

[Text] New York, 24 Aug (TASS) -- The journal POLITICAL ADDRESS, an organ of the Communist Party of the United States of America, has published an article sharply criticizing the militarist foreign policy of America's present administration.

Reagan's administration, the journal writes, has significantly increased the aggressive and reactionary tendencies inherent in America's imperialism. The administration's reckless nuclear policy, which continues to pursue a course of preparing to unleash a "limited" nuclear war, based on the "first strike" doctrine, is particularly alarming. The Pentagon's plan for conducting a "protracted" nuclear war with the Soviet Union has also been made known. Persistently clinging to the idea of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, Reagan is ready to take the risk of a nuclear war in the name of preserving the "strategic interests" of America's multinational corporations.

In pursuing such a course, POLITICAL ADDRESS points out, the administration is ignoring the will of the majority of the American people. Its policy, which is harmful from the point of view of the Soviet Union, is provoking protests even among certain circles of America's ruling class. Such influential political activists as Senators E. Kennedy and M. Hatfield have introduced in the Senate a resolution on freezing nuclear arsenals. Highly placed officials of a number of previous administrations -- G. Kennan, R. McNamara, J. Smith and M. Bundy -- have called upon the President to refrain from using nuclear weapons.

Nevertheless, Reagan continues to oppose freezing nuclear weapons and sticks to the "first strike" doctrine. Numerous realistic peaceful proposals advanced by the Soviet Union are also invariably rejected.

Growing social pressure for disarmament, the journal continues, have forced Reagan to come out verbally for disarmament. However, the plans advanced by him in this area are so one-sided that they cannot be taken seriously. Thus, his "zero option" provides for the liquidation of all land-based Soviet medium-range missiles in exchange for an American promise not to deploy cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe. This plan leaves untouched America's allies' strategic nuclear capability. In essence the Soviet Union is asked to unilaterally liquidate land-based missiles, while America and NATO have no intention of cutting back by even one of their own missiles.

Reagan's position with regard to the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, the article notes, is unacceptable for similar reasons. It is in fact aimed at permitting America to develop the new MX, Trident, and cruise missiles, as well as the B-1 bomber.

Preparing to carry out these dangerous plans, the journal emphasizes, the Reagan administration has made anti-Sovietism the cornerstone of its policy. From the moment he entered the White House, Reagan has done everything possible, hiding behind the argument of the "Soviet threat," to fan the anti-Soviet hysteria in America.

POLITICAL ADDRESS counterposes the Soviet Union's policy to the Washington administration's reckless militarist course. It notes that the USSR has advanced a number of peaceful initiatives and supports the freeze on nuclear arsenals. The journal attaches special significance to the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

In conclusion, viewing the tasks before the world peace movement, which has gained strength in the United States, POLITICAL ADDRESS writes: "This movement to an even greater degree will reject both the policy of the Reagan administration, with its extreme danger of war, as well as the anticommunism and anti-Sovietism that militarist circles are trying to use as the ideological foundation for carrying out their goal of preparing for war."

MIKHEYEV ON CIA 'CONTROL OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR'

LD302206 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The United States is planning to use chemical weapons not only for war. New facts have become available that the U.S. CIA for a number of years has been secretly testing chemical, biological and radiological weapons on its own citizens.

The U.S. CIA is developing methods for controlling human behavior, techniques for inducing a person to act independently of his consciousness. This barbarism has been committed within the framework of the super secret program codenamed "MK Ultra." One of the victims of such experiments was American citizen Harold (Kirk). He, together with others, was used in experiments involving the use of strong narcotic substances. The result was a considerable worsening of his psychic condition. He even attempted suicide.

Despite the fact that the "MK Ultra" program and the subsequent "MK" search program did not produce the expected results in the field of techniques for affecting people's minds, the CIA has not stopped its experiments. According to THE WASHINGTON POST these experiments have now been replaced by a new program which has been designated "MK Bird." Following the testing on people of preparations, which include such strong drugs as LSD, it has become known, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, that these tests provoked hallucinations and turned people into robots. Investigation has shown that the CIA could not produce any convincing proof of patients' agreement to the above-mentioned experiments.

U.S. WORLD WAR II VETERANS VISIT USSR

LD301458 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- A group of American World War Two veterans, former servicemen of the Second Armoured Division, the units of which were first to meet Soviet troops on Elbe River in the spring of 1945, stayed in the Soviet Union from August 23 to 30.

The U.S. war veterans visited Moscow where they laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb, met with the leadership of the Soviet War Veterans Committee, and with war veterans -- tankmen. At a meeting which took place at the Museum of the Armed Forces of the USSR, a joint statement was adopted. The statement emphasizes fidelity to the spirit of the meeting on the Elbe, the need to jointly struggle against the nuclear-war threat, and readiness in every way to promote an improvement of Soviet-American relations, and stronger peace.

The guests visited Volgograd and Leningrad where they laid wreaths at Mamayev Hill and Piskaryovskoye cemetery, toured museums and new residential areas, and familiarised themselves with the life and peaceful work of Soviet people.

Russ Lamison, the leader of the group, said the group is leaving the Soviet Union with a feeling of profound respect for the Soviet people who heroically fought against fascism in World War Two years. He said the group became convinced of Soviet people's sincere striving to live in peace with the American people and with all peoples on earth.

TASHKENT IN UIGHUR ON MINORITIES IN CHINA

GF270753 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uighur, from 3 June through 7 July 1982, carries the following material on national minorities in China:

At 1300 GMT on 14 June, the radio carries a commentary on the Beijing leaders' treatment of Muslims in the PRC. The radio notes that ever since the Cultural Revolution, the Beijing leaders have pursued a policy which has far from served the interests of the minority Muslims in Xinjiang. It adds: "In fact, the leaders of the Cultural Revolution forced the Muslims to abandon their traditions (?and adopt those of the Chinese people)." Noting that the Beijing leaders' mistreatment of Muslims is not confined to Xinjiang, the radio recalls their move to support the undeclared U.S. war against the Muslim Afghan people following the success of the April Revolution in Afghanistan in 1978. Claiming that PRC military experts are training Afghan counterrevolutionaries in lairs in Pakistan to act against the Muslim Afghan people in the DRA, the radio draws attention to the aid given to Afghan counterrevolutionaries via Xinjiang. The radio concludes by lauding the effort made in the DRA to prevent foreign attacks against Afghanistan and to establish a new life in the country.

At 2300 GMT on the same day, the radio carries an unattributed commentary criticizing the view among the PRC ruling circles that since Mandarin Chinese is the most developed language in the PRC, it should be used throughout the country. The radio asks if the languages of the minorities are truly less developed than Mandarin Chinese. It adds: "Let us consider the Uighur and Mongolian languages. These languages have been developing since ancient times. Scientific and literary works have been written in Uighur and Mongolian. Because of their phonetic nature and grammatical construction, the Uighur and Mongolian languages are adaptable to international scientific and technological terms. Mandarin Chinese is an old language, too. [Words indistinct] and admittedly, it is older than Uighur and Mongolian. It does have a number of advantages, but its advantages have placed the Chinese language in an unproductive position behind other languages."

Noting that the Chinese alphabet takes a very long time to learn and that pronunciation of Chinese words is very difficult, the radio states: "The Chinese language is unsuitable for international scientific and technological terms. In view of this, the PRC has established its own scientific and technological terminology. This terminology, however, is very complicated for [words indistinct]. Dear listeners, as you see, imposing the Mandarin Chinese language on national minorities as a language suitable for technical terminology (?does not serve) the interests of the PRC peoples." The radio concludes: The PRC leaders do not wish to (?help the minorities develop their languages). Instead, they want to impose the Chinese language on the peoples with a view to assimilating them."

At 2330 GMT on 16 June, the radio carries an unattributed commentary on Zhao Ziyang's talks with Japanese officials aimed at strengthening PRC relations with Japan, particularly in the commercial field. The radio notes that a number of PRC leaders are supporting foreign investment in the PRC and the import of foreign products instead of moving to develop the PRC's industrial sector to meet its domestic needs. Stating that protecting national industry against foreign competition is necessary if the PRC's economic problems are to be solved, the radio focuses attention on the fact that owing to weakness of the PRC economy, the peoples in China are suffering unemployment. "It is known to all that the import of foreign goods and foreign capital by the PRC creates serious competition for the PRC's national industry. This leads to a drop in national production and to the closure of national factories that manufacture products similar to those that are imported. This is a serious situation even for the most developed countries, including the United States."

Claiming that the introduction of Japanese electronic products in the United States resulted in the closure of numerous factories and the layoff of numerous workers, the radio adds: "In view of this, the newspapers published in the PRC are calling for protection of the national industry and for measures to prevent the PRC economy from suffering the adverse effects of foreign imports." The radio concludes by listing a number of factories in various PRC cities that have closed down because of competition from Japanese products. The result, it says, is an increasing number of unemployed among the PRC peoples.

At 2330 GMT on 28 June, the radio carries a commentary by historian (Kadirov) entitled "History Has Been Rejected." The radio states: "Recently the PRC press and radios in national regions have begun to refer frequently to the necessity of strengtheing unity among the deputies. However, the calls for unity have not been effective. The people are displeased with their political position. In fact, they are demanding that the Beijing leaders and Chinese officials in national regions create the conditions under which it will be possible for them to have independence [mustakil].

"The demand of minority peoples for recognition of their right to own their national wealth is one of these conditions. The minorities justifiably ask why national autonomous regions recognizing only minority rights and not sovereignty for minorities have been set up in China when sovereign republics have been established in the Soviet Union. Regrettably, those in Beijing turn their backs and heads each time they are faced with such questions. For example, according to the PRC press, minority peoples cannot have their own state. [sentence indistinct] And according to PRC officials, the desire of national regions, particularly Xinjiang, to attain national autonomy has been recognized.

"The idea behind this is obvious. [passage indistinct] For example, Xinjiang's forced annexation to the PRC took place in the middle of the 18th century. Nevertheless, historic documents explaining the true state of affairs in Xinjiang during this time have been successfully preserved. The historic documents that have been concealed in the PRC itself prove that a state existed in eastern Turkmenestan before the occupation of that region by Chinese troops -- a state that was developed both politically and economically. The Chinese rulers [words indistinct] managed to extend their hegemony over Xinjiang in the 18th century. However, regardless of their occupation of eastern Turkestan, it took the Chinese aggressors a long time to crush the state rule of eastern Turkestan. The state rule in eastern Turkestan was based on (?strong) traditions.

"Who does not know that a national liberation movement began in eastern Turkmenestan (?100 years) later, in the second half of the 19th century, following the official declaration after the occupation of that region by the Chinese troops that eastern Turkmenestan had been annexed? Who does not know that within the framework of national liberation movements, independent and powerful states existed in eastern Turkmenestan for [words indistinct] and the new Chinese ruler? The struggle waged in Xinjiang for the independence of all the peoples living there and the [words indistinct] brought considerable fear to the hearts of the Chinese rulers. They always [word indistinct] the national liberation movement, which was supported by peoples in other parts of the PRC. And with a view to suppressing the desire to establish a national state, the Chinese rulers appointed [words indistinct]. (Zao Zang Tan) was one of those who implemented this savage aspiration. In fact, he murdered people of every nationality in Xinjiang. He suggested measures to be taken in the social, political and economic fields in Xinjiang with a view to strengthening the hegemony of the Chinese dictators. In fact, (?disregarding the rights) of the Uighurs, the Mongolians and other peoples living in Xinjiang, he wrote in a letter to the Chinese sultan [padisah] that the people living in the western regions in the PRC had to accept the Chinese sultanate [padisahligi] and act as obedient servants. In 1884 Xinjiang was declared annexed to China. [passage indistinct]

"This new country called Xinjiang [words indistinct] thus came under the rule of governors sent there from Beijing. The Chinese officials, instead of (?working to boost morale), moved to create discord among the peoples in Xinjiang over matters related to the use of pastures and fields. In general (?they created suitable conditions for the) establishment of Chinese hegemony. This resulted in realizing the plan drawn up to resettle people from the inner parts of the PRC in Xinjiang."

"Xinjiang, that is, the new region, came under the rule of the Kuomintang dictators. Later, Xinjiang became the Uighur Autonomous Region. [passage indistinct] However, the local people of Xinjiang demanded the right to resolve their important social and economic problems as well as their cultural development problems. But, regardless of their calls for recognition of the right of the minority peoples to have their own state and (?determine their own future), the Chinese officials refused them the right to have their own state.

"Dear friends, we have concluded that this was a (?conspiracy) and that with the help of this (?conspiracy), the PRC leaders have been endeavoring to resolve the nationality issue -- that is to say they have been trying to conceal the multinational character of the PRC."

At 1230 GMT on 1 July, the radio carries a station observer commentary on the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the CPC. The radio states that 1 July 1982 marks the 61st anniversary of the first plenum of the CPC in 1921 and recalls that this plenum resolved to recognize national and social liberties for the PRC peoples and to realize the principles of socialism. The radio adds that the CPC program adopted in 1949 objected to recognition of national rights for the minority peoples. It notes: "On the initiative of the Mao Zedong leadership, national regions were declared autonomous regions in 1958. Regrettably, however, the recognition of an autonomous status for the peoples failed to resolve their political problems. In other words, it failed to resolve the nationalities issue in the PRC."

Claiming that the attitude of Mao Zedong and the PRC leaders around him far from favored recognition of the freedom and autonomous rights of minority peoples, regardless of the fact that the minorities lived in autonomous regions, the radio adds: "An order was given to suppress the minority peoples and moves toward cultural, (?economic), and [word indistinct] development were prohibited." Recalling that the ninth plenum of the CPC failed to take any steps aimed at contributing to the economic and cultural development of the minority peoples, the radio also criticizes the 10th and 11th CPC plenums for pursuing a similar line. The radio concludes by stating that if the problems faced by the minority peoples are to be resolved in the PRC, "those in the PRC must move to recognize true autonomy rights for the minority peoples living there."

At 1230 GMT on 6 July, the radio carries a commentary by political commentator (Kerim Rahim) entitled "Imperialism Cannot Be Friends With Socialism." The radio draws attention to requirements of friendship and adds: "The friend of a capitalist state is another capitalist country. The friend of a socialist state is another socialist country. For example, the Constitution of the Soviet Union stipulates the establishment of friendship with the socialist world."

The radio quotes the stipulation of article 30 in the RSFSR Constitution on the establishment of friendly relations with foreign countries with particular emphasis on the socialist world, and adds: "Let us look at the PRC Constitution. There is no reference to such terms as [words indistinct] and Socialist International.

"Clauses such as friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries are nonexistent. The PRC Constitution attaches importance only to the question of cooperation with capitalist countries. In fact, article (?13) of the PRC Constitution states that permission is granted to foreign factories, organizations and individuals to set up and operate in the PRC. Furthermore, the PRC Constitution also states that the legal rights and interests of foreign factories, companies and organizations in the PRC are guaranteed by PRC laws. Isn't it obvious, dear listeners, that [words indistinct] the PRC is encouraging capitalism? According to the PRC Constitution, it is as if there were no socialist countries in the world -- as if a socialist world did not exist."

Stating that the policy pursued by the Beijing leadership ignores the rights of minority peoples, the radio argues that the PRC leaders prefer to establish relations with the capitalist world instead of with the Soviet Union, which is a socialist sountry. It adds: "Imperialism can never be friends with socialism. [Sentence indistinct] However, in the life of every community and every individual in the PRC, (?military pressure is dominant). The life of the Uighur people is an example. Let us, therefore, compare the life of the Uighurs in the Soviet Union with the life of 6 or 7 million Uighurs living in the PRC. Compared with the life of Uighurs in the PRC, the Soviet Uighurs enjoy numerous opportunities to develop their own national existence." Stating that Soviet Uighurs are developing economically, culturally and otherwise, and are benefiting from the written works of their scholars and scientists in the Uighur language, the radio lauds the contribution Uighur theater is making to the development of Uighur culture in the Soviet Union.

The radio concludes by stating that had the Uighur people in Xinjiang been allowed to benefit from similar opportunities, they would be experiencing a high level of development today. "Partnership with imperialism, on the other hand, (?will create more difficulties) every passing day."

At 2300 GMT on the same day, the radio carries a program citing developments related to the minority peoples in the PRC. In reference to an article published by the Chinese party daily RENMIN RIBAO, the radio states that the daily has admitted that harmonious relations are nonexistint among the CPC members and that this state of affairs stems from disagreement on the ways and means to resolve the social and economic problems of the PRC peoples. In reference to the current visit of the Panchen Lama, a deputy chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee, to Tibet, the radio states: "Observers are describing this visit as linked to the Beijing leaders' endeavor to defuse the present political tension in Tibet." Noting that the Tibetan people are protesting Beijing's conversion of their country into a military zone, the radio concludes: "Militarization of Tibet continues. Airports are being built there in addition to [words indistinct], strategic roads and missile sites."

At 2330 GMT on 7 July, the radio carries a station observer commentary related to Beijing's attitude toward Tibet. The radio states that the present Beijing leadership is endeavoring to realize the plan drawn up for the militarization of the Tibet Autonomous Region. It adds: "The slogan on converting Tibet into a [word indistinct] castle is not new. This slogan was aired by the Mao Zedong group."

The radio states that the Beijing leaders have regarded Tibet as the most suitable country in the center of Asia for realizing their plans to establish a great state, and it adds: "The Mao Zedong group attached no importance to Tibet's status and development potential or to the political rights of hundreds of thousands of Tibetans."

Accusing the Mao Zedong group of deploying large numbers of Chinese troops in Tibet under the pretext of defending the borders of the PRC, the radio states that the true objective behind the move was different. The Chinese troops were actually sent into Tibet to suppress the Tibet Autonomous Region.

The radio notes: "In fact, Mao Zedong's military troops mercilessly crushed the Tibetan people's opposition to Mao Zedong's line, which stipulated a unitary state, and to the PRC Constitution. The Chinese Army, in line with the hegemony plans of the PRC, (?established bases in Tibet). In 1962 these bases were used against India." Further accusing the present Beijing leadership of pursuing Mao Zedong's policies, the radio argues that this leadership is moving to strengthen the PRC military presence in Tibet instead of aiding the Tibetans. The radio concludes by criticizing the Beijing leaders' view that having an army of 600,000 troops in Tibet is essential, adding that the Tibetans are being harassed, not only by the Chinese troops, but by Chinese terrorists.

MPRP RESOLUTION ON BREZHNEV-TSEDENBAL TALKS

LD301824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1107 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Ulan Bator, 30 Aug (TASS) -- The friendly meeting in the Crimea between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural, has become further vivid testimony to the unshakable friendship and multilateral cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP, the Soviet and Mongolian people, and of the close coordination of their foreign political activity in the struggle for peace and the security of peoples, stresses the resolution of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee being circulated here.

The latest meeting between the leaders of the two fraternal countries, the document notes, was an important contribution to the successful implementation of the socio-economic tasks and foreign policy courses of the USSR and MPR worked out at the latest congresses of Soviet and Mongolian Communists, and has given powerful new impetus to the successful fulfillment of the program for multilateral Soviet-Mongolian cooperation adopted in 1976.

Noting the fruitfulness of cooperation between the two countries, the MPRP Central Committee Politburo expressed its sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, to the Soviet Government and the fraternal Soviet people for their constant concern for the steady development of the MPR's economy and quality of life, and for raising the Mongolian people's standard of living.

During their conversation, L.I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal devoted great attention to matters concerning the international situation as a whole, particularly to the situation in Asia and the Near East, the resolution states. The reasons for tension in the international situation lie in the aggressive policies of imperialist states, primarily those of the current U.S. administration and its allies, a policy of violence, and genocide.

The Soviet and Mongolian leaders expressed their unanimous opinion that a real way of eliminating military and other forms of conflict would be to find a just and all-embracing settlement for issues of conflict, which could reliably guarantee the vital rights of all peoples. The Politburo wholly and completely supports the high assessment made at the meeting of the recent actions of good will by three countries in Indochina.

The USSR and MPR expressed their readiness to discuss with all interested states of the Far East ways of attaining fundamental improvement of the situation with a view to enabling the peoples to concentrate on solving tasks of socioeconomic development.

The results of the meeting, the document notes, have once again demonstrated the unchanging position of the two fraternal states, both on matters of the further development of bilateral cooperation and on urgent international problems, and have shown their determination to continue a purposeful and active struggle for peaceful disarmament and the removal of the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The MPRP Central Committee Politburo stresses that the particular importance of the present meeting is to be found in the fact that it took place during the most noteworthy year for the peoples of the countries of the socialist community and all progressive mankind, the jubilee year of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the USSR -- the world's first unified multinational state of workers and peasants.

The communists and working people of socialist Mongolia, the resolution says, warmly welcome and wholly and completely approve the ideas and spirit of the meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Y. Tsedenbal, which will play an important role in developing and deepening the close, multilateral cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

KHARKOV ON U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY TIES

LD302254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1333 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Aug (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Tomorrow the latest U.S.-Japanese consultative conference on security opens in Hawaii. Such meetings, in which highly placed representatives of the military departments of both countries take part, have already become a firmly established practice in U.S.-Japanese military liaison. Joint actions are coordinated at these conferences, and specific tasks of the participants in the military sphere are formulated. In other words, the conferences serve to speed up military preparations.

All of the preceding meetings took place under increased pressure from the Pentagon on its Japanese partner. The U.S. side used the "consultations" to announce to Japan its demands for a further increase in military grants, for Japan's taking on a greater part of the U.S. military burden, and for Japan's carrying out a number of functions of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Western part of the Pacific Ocean.

In short, with every such meeting, Japan became more and more widely involved in U.S. military strategy. The present conference is no exception. The Pentagon is insisting that Japanese obligations be increased. The Japanese military-industrial complex is ready to meet these demands. On the eve of the conference the Japanese Defense Agency published its military program for the coming fiscal year, providing for record military spending of 2.8 quintillion yen. This is 7.35 percent higher than the current spending. To this should be added the 61.2 billion yen to be spent directly for maintaining U.S. troops in Japan, which is also 18.7 percent higher than the current spending. Chief reliance is placed on equipping the Japanese Armed Forces with offensive weaponry -- F-15 fighters, new fighting ships, antinaval weapons and so forth.

A qualitatively new level is now being observed in U.S.-Japanese military ties, where Japan's Self-Defense Forces are given the role of an American combat partner, especially in the area of patrolling broad sea communications over 1,500 km away from Japan. This partnership is being intensively worked on in the joint maneuvers and command-headquarters exercises, which have discernibly increased in frequency. The participation in these maneuvers of the U.S. strike aircraft carrier Midway or B-52 bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons only points to the large-scale nature of the military preparations. The Pentagon recently announced that eight American submarines equipped with [words indistinct] the Japanese people, who have experienced the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, cannot fail to understand what a serious threat is being created by these military preparations.

PRAVDA ON GANDHI VISITS TO MAURITIUS, MOZAMBIQUE

LD301322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2220 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Aug (TASS) -- Commenting on the results of official visits to the island of Mauritius and the People's Republic of Mozambique by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, PRAVDA stresses that they "will undoubtedly promote a further strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation among India, Mauritius and Mozambique." "The leaders of the three states," PRAVDA remarks, "have drawn world attention to crucial contemporary problems, primarily to turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, which would undoubtedly help to reinforce the security of the entire region and the world as a whole."

The Indian premier's visits, says the commentary, came at a time of a continuing buildup of America's military presence in the Indian Ocean with a view to turning it into a theater for direct military confrontation between the United States and the socialist states and the national liberation movement, at a time of unremitting subversion and provocation on the part of the imperialists against progressive regimes in the countries of the region.

"In these circumstances," PRAVDA emphasizes, "great importance attaches to Indira Gandhi's expression of India's complete support for Mauritius' demand for the return of Diego Garcia, which was illegally detached by Britain and leased to the USA which has established major naval and air force bases there. Compliance with the demand of Mauritius, which advocates the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, would not only restore justice but also solve the key issue regarding securing peaceful development and stability in the region -- the liquidation of all foreign military bases and the prevention of the establishment of new ones."

KARMAL ON POLITICAL SITUATION, SOVIET PRESENCE

LD301720 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, August 29 TASS -- The situation in Afghanistan is improving with every day. Despite the economic boycott by the West, Afghanistan's economy is developing successfully, the volumes of industry, agriculture, foreign trade are growing. This was said by chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal in an interview to the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA.

He said Afghanistan's Government is fully controlling the situation in the country. But bandits prevent the Afghan people from living and working peacefully. These bandits underwent training in 80 military camps on the territory of Pakistan under the guidance of instructors from the USA and its satellites in the region, including Pakistan and reactionary Arab regimes, and also from China and NATO countries. These bandits are sent into Afghanistan to terrorize peaceful population, to set on fire schools and houses. At present they cannot openly resist the government and armed forces of the republic. So they are sent in small groups for terrorist and subversive actions.

Touching upon the so-called "problem of Afghan refugees" that is being stirred up by Western propaganda, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said that this problem is not new. Prior to the revolution millions of Afghans went away in search of a living to countries of the Persian Gulf, Pakistan, Iran and other countries. Some of these people are still living there. Former landowners and bourgeois fled to Pakistan. Nomadic cattle breeders who lived in Afghanistan but were constantly migrating across the Afghan-Pakistan border in search of pastures for cattle are now also staying on the Pakistani territory. Discounting for the number of Afghans who went away in search of a living and those who joined reactionary groupings, the actual number of refugees is 600-700 thousand.

Most of these people wish to return home, but Pakistan prevents them from this. The Pakistani authorities on purpose overstate the number of "Afghan refugees" to draw into Pakistan economic and military aid from the West, Saudi Arabia and a number of other countries.

Touching upon the presence in Afghanistan of a limited contingent of Soviet troops, Babrak Karmal said that this is a matter of bilateral relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR since they are staying at the invitation of the lawful Government of Afghanistan. These troops will stay in Afghanistan until we receive international guarantees that all acts of interference, aggression or provocations will be stopped he said.

Babrak Karmal said that all problems with Afghanistan's neighbors, specifically with Pakistan, can be settled by peaceful talks. What is needed for this is a reasonable approach of Islamabad. Instead of providing their territory for the training, arming and sending bandits into Afghanistan, the Pakistani authorities should display common sense concerning the holding of direct talks with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Afghanistan's Government sincerely wishes peace and tranquility in our country, in the region and in the whole world, he said. It is a pity that Pakistan is under a strong influence of the United States and China which areexerting pressure on it to prevent direct talks with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal confirmed that Afghanistan always was, is and will remain a loyal member of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council spoke highly of India's foreign policy. The Afghan people, he said, regards India and its government as its true and good friend. The peaceful foreign policy of the government of Indira Gandhi makes a great contribution to the consolidation of peace and the process of detente in the world. I am convinced that the relations of friendship among the Soviet Union, India and Afghanistan are a factor of peace and stability in our region, Babrak Karmal stressed.

WEST'S ANTI-POLISH ACTIVITIES DENOUNCED

IZVESTIYA Article

PM310848 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Nikolayev article: "The August Provocation: Who Is Organizing Subversions Against the People's Poland?"]

[Text] This August is characterized by the extraordinary activity of the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA and propaganda centers of the United States and NATO surrounding Poland. They are openly aiming at pushing the counterrevolutionary forces inside the country to new confrontations with the constitutional authorities. The ostensible pretext is the second anniversary of the Solidarity ultimatum, dangerous to the Polish economy, and of the organization by Solidarity of disturbances that plunged Poland into a social crisis.

Both in Washington and in the center of Polish counterrevolutionary conspiracy, they realize that each day that passes calmly in Poland makes the hopes for dismantling socialism less and less tenable. This is why counterrevolution inside the country as well as outside its borders has again openly rallied its ranks for a joint, provocative appeal urging all Poles to turn the end of August into a demonstration by Solidarity -- that is the anti-socialist conspiracy -- of its presence and strength.

In the West, they pay particular attention to these August actions. They started preparing them well in advance. Soon after the elaboration of the anti-Soviet project under the codename "Truth," Wick, director of the International Communication Agency (ICA) and a personal friend of Reagan's, and Pipes, an employee of the National Security Council, submitted their reports. It should be added that these two are notorious apologists of confrontation with the East.

This project provided for a comprehensive activization of American contacts with the most reactionary elements inside Poland, elements ready to unleash civil war in the country. Moreover, it was taken into account that such a war in Poland could lead to the dismantling of the socialist community. The authors of the project are of the opinion that reaching this goal would justify even paying such a high price as giving up the benefits of economic contacts with Poland and the USSR.

A closer coordination of anti-Polish actions by NATO partners was planned; cadre and organizational changes in the radio stations VOA, Freedom and Radio Free Europe were made. Moreover, the proposal was made to transform Radio Free Europe into an organizational center for the entire Polish emigration to Western Europe. Then a premise was submitted which stated that the propaganda beamed to Poland should, above all, influence young people. Great hopes were laid on expanding the practice of inviting to the West representatives of Polish circles influencing public opinion.

The events which followed the submission of this subversive project have shown that no time was lost in putting it into practice.

The anti-Polish activity in the United States is to a considerable extent directed by the Center of Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. On the initiative of this center, in November 1981 an organization called Friends of Solidarity was created. The organization was headed by Polish emigre Ludwiniak. He was put in touch with such masters of American anticommunism as Kissinger, Brzezinski and Schlesinger. With the help of State Department consultants Levin, Lefeer and Newman he also contacted leaders of Reagan's administration.

Now Solidarity friends are expanding their collaboration with other anti-Polish and anti-socialist organizations in the United States: with the Detachment of Polish Workers, the Committee for Assistance to Solidarity, and the Food for Poland organization, one of whose advisers is the notorious (Cherni) -- an old friend of CIA Director Casey and the founder of the International Rescue Committee, whose task is to recruit into the special services renegades who have left socialist countries.

One of the most active emigre organizations supporting the counterrevolutionary underground of Solidarity in Poland is the Committee for Assistance to Solidarity. It was founded in New York after the declaration of martial law in Poland. This organization acts in close contact with the Reagan administration, the U.S. Congress, the leadership of the AFL-CIO trade union -- noted for its hatred of communism -- and with the North American and European Institutes of Research into Polish Problems. Such wide contacts were made to organize international support for counterrevolutionaries inside the Polish People's Republic. The committee frankly proclaims that its final goal is the seizure of power in Poland by antisocialist forces. It also propagates the organization of a resistance movement in Polish production enterprises, and especially in schools of higher learning. It also recommends creating conspiratorial groups of Solidarity activists, especially among students and high school pupils. Such groups are to implement acts of protest and subversion. The committee also tries to install the Solidarity radio station close to Polish borders. It also organizes summer camps for young Solidarity activists in Great Britain, the FRG, France and the United States.

International Solidarity sets itself still broader goals. It plans nothing more nor less than the creation of a "social front" to combat socialism. To this end it tries to inspire the "emergence" of so-called "free trade unions" on the territory of other socialist countries in the light of the "Polish experience." This is manifested most vividly in broadcasts by Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America and other "voices," which, appealing to the socialist countries' peoples, propagandize Solidarity's destructive experience and at times call outright for people to follow its example. It is also known that the underground of Solidarity supporters itself does not reject the tenets of the notorious "Appeal to the Peoples of Eastern Europe" and attempts to find kindred spirits among dissident elements.

However, the main role among the organizations and anti-Polish and anti-Soviet centers in the United States is still played by the AFL-CIO. In recent months the leadership of this American anticommunist trade union has been increasing the pressure exerted by West European trade unions on the governments of those countries, persuading them to support more energetically the American policy of blackmail against the USSR and Poland. In this respect wide use is made of the so-called League of Defense of Production Democracy acting under the aegis of the AFL-CIO. This group organizes, as it transpires from its declaration, material, moral and political assistance to worker and trade union dissidents in Soviet bloc countries.

The organizations which we have described have recently expanded the gigantic anti-Polish and antisocialist subversion apparatus which has long been active in the United States and which has branches in a number of Western European countries as well as in other regions of the world. Now of the nearly 800 subversive CIA centers every second one works against the Polish socialist state.

Disguising their anti-Polish actions, the Reagan administration and the President himself h·ve recently begun to make increasingly frequent statements about noninterference in Polish affairs. But these assurances do not stand up to comparison with reality and emerge in all their hypocrisy. Washington's subversive actions against Poland are taking on increasing scope despite resolute protests from the Polish authorities.

The anti-Polish centers in the United States benefit both from the protection of the American administration and from the sums paid out of the state budget, as well as from the intelligence and media channels. Thus they are not so much the creation of Polish counterrevolution as of the reactionary circles in the United States and their policy of confrontation with socialist states. The policy which strives to cancel out numerous international agreements and to break the system of interstate relations shaped in the period of detente thus presents a danger of global armed conflict. In this respect Reagan's administration has the dubious distinction of breaking records not only in the amount of psychological warfare but in the extent of the danger which they present to nations, including America.

U.S.-Based Organizations

LD310540 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Conductors of Subversive Activities Against Poland"]

[Text] One of the bastions of subversive activities aimed against Poland is the Centre of Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in the United States. In November 1981, on the initiative of that center, an organization was created under the name of Friends of Solidarity, headed by Polish emigre [name indistinct] Ludwiniak. The site of this organization is the very Center of Strategic and International Studies. With the help of that center, [passage indistinct]. Through [words indistinct] of State Department, Michael Levin, Ernest Lefever and Robert Newman, who are in constant touch with the center, Ludwiniak tries to establish direct contacts with the (?Reagan) administration. The organization maintains that Friends of Solidarity has (?special) contacts with another organization called the Department of Polish Workers, which was (?until now) under the aegis of the AFL-CIO, as well as with the Committee of Assistance to Solidarity, which has ties with European organizations supporting Solidarity.

Ludwiniak has also entered into contacts with the organization called Food for Poland, created in the United States just before the introduction of martial law in Poland. Many politicians take part in its activities, including Sargent Shriver and Bruno Bettelheim. The role of consultant of that group is played by the notorious organizer of the International Committee of Salvation, who is busy recruiting refugees from socialist countries, Leon (Serven), an old friend of CIA Director William Casey.

U.S. conductors of subversive activities against Poland attach much importance to various emigre organizations. One of the most active such organizations supporting the illegal activites of Solidarity (?groups) in Poland is the Committee of Resistance to Solidarity, created in New York after 13 December. The committee maintains contacts with the trade union federation AFL-CIO and with the North American and European Institutes of Research Into Polish Problems, as well as with Congress and with representatives of the U.S. administration. The committee tries to occupy the leading position among Solidarity organizations abroad. Its activists -- (Naimski) Lesoto and Kolakowska, the daughters of the well-known opposition activist in Poland, Laszek Kolakowski, who left for the West -- are attempting to organize a broad international campaign of assistance to Solidarity groups which allegedly are active in Poland in conspiratorial conditions.

The Committee of Assistance to Solidarity favors new struggle tactics against the Polish People's Republic authorities aimed gradually at creating in Poland conditions for consolidating opposition forces, weakening the party and government and seizing power by the opposition. Its recommendations for the organization of the opposition movement in enterprises, institutes and higher schools in Poland stress that the basic active units of that movement should be well-camouflaged groups of Solidarity activists, selected as much as possible from among young people. In the opinion of the authors of these instructions, in present circumstances the opposition cannot base itself on the older generation of Poles.

At present the New York Committee of Assistance to Solidarity, through contacts with some of Solidarity's activists in Western Europe, searches for ways to place a Solidarity radio station in the West close to the Polish borders. There are also plans to organize summer training camps for young Solidarity activists in Great Britain, (?Denmark), France and the United States. In the preparation of this enterprise, beside the Committee of Assistance to Solidarity, the North American and European Committee [as heard] for Research Into Polish Problems also takes part. The AFL-CIO and the so-called Committee for the Defense of the Free World undertook to finance the enterprise.

Of a clearly anti-Polish bent is the organization International Solidarity. In his interview for the VOA on 1 February, Milewski, former member of the Solidarity leadership and one of the creators of the illegal labor party, reported that the International Solidarity allegedly is not a continuation of the Polish Solidarity but at the same time he defended the ideas of that association. (?People) from International Solidarity have undertaken the task of creating a social fund for the fight against socialism. In practice, they intend to propagate in the world, especially in socialist countries, the idea of the notorious free trade unions which would be transformed into centers of antisocialist activities.

WEST DIRECTS POLISH 'ANTISOCIALIST FORCES'

LD302308 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] The Western press and radio have again started to zero in on Poland. Our news analyst, Aleksandr Zholkver, comments:

This time the propaganda noise is around the second anniversary of agreements between Poland's state and trade union organizations. When they were concluded 2 years ago, these agreements showed the country the way out of its political and economic crisis, but the Solidarity leaders, especially their advisers from all manner of antisocialist organizations and their overseas patrons, were by no means interested in normalizing the situation. On the contrary, they did all they could to aggravate the state of affairs on the home front, with a view to overthrowing the socialist system as such.

How the campaign ended is common knowledge. The Polish leadership was forced to take emergency measures. In less than a year, the situation obviously changed for the better. There began a nationwide discussion on ways of overcoming the crisis, a movement for national rejuvenation got under way and the economy began to show the first signs of stabilization in the staple coal industry in particular. And again, just as it was 2 years ago, opponents of the socialist system in Poland are vexed.

The process of overcoming the crisis is being hampered by underground counterrevolutionary activities, inspired and supported from the outside, the United States first and foremost. The Polish press has published quite a few revealing articles on this account over the past few days. What emerges from them is a fairly clear scheme directing the activity of antisocialist forces. The Western press and radio stations have meanwhile come out with allegations that public discontent in Poland is growing and that demonstrations and strikes are being prepared there. The same claims are printed in leaflet form in Poland itself on printing machines supplied under the guise of charity. The Western mass media then quotes from these leaflets, the wheel comes full circle and the hullabaloo intensifies.

All this propaganda activity has a clear aim: to upset the process of normalization in Poland, to torpedo the recently started political dialogue and economic reform, to aggravate the crisis, to promote clashes with the authorities and to try and strike a new blow at the socialist system in the country.

The Polish press, in this connection, is drawing readers' attention to one historical comparison. Just like 43 years ago, it says, some circles are obviously interested in seeing August and September become the beginning of a new Polish tragedy. On the 1st of September, in 1939, the Nazi attack on Poland marked the start of World War II. Now, the Warsaw newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU notes, some are trying to use Poland as a fuse to blow up not only Poland itself but the entire socialist community. These are dangerous plans, dangerous for peace all over the world.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES PARTY ORGANIZATION GROUP

PM310903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Held"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug -- A conference of first secretaries of party organizations from 207 major Polish industrial enterprises has been held here. The participants discussed a report on the sociopolitical situation in the country.

As PAP reports, the conference was addressed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. He stressed the great significance of his recent meeting in the Crimea with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and expressed the conviction that, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, Poland will overcome the crisis.

A long and difficult path lies ahead of us, W. Jaruzelski said. It is necessary to speed up our emergence from the crisis, and this must be done at the least possible social and political cost. The enemy knows that time is on our side, so he will do all he can to put spokes in our wheels and retard the process of progressive development. The next attack by the enemies of socialism must and will be thwarted. There is no deviating from the line of the Ninth PZPR Congress. We will not turn aside from the path of strengthening socialism, overcoming distortions and continuing progressive reforms.

The party of the working class, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed, exercises a leading role in the state, but it still has much to do in order to become the real leading force of all the people. It has not only a constitutional right, but a moral right to fulfill that role. This is confirmed by its history and all the achievements of the People's Poland, and also by the party's present political and moral capital.

USTINOV GREETINGS ON ROMANIAN LIBERATION JUBILEE

PM251617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Lt Gen C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister: On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I cordially congratulate you and all Romanian servicemen on the 38th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination.

Romania's liberation from fascism and the RCP-led armed insurrection of 23 August 1944, which took place against the background of the Soviet Army's decisive victories, ushered in revolutionary transformations in the country and paved the way for the building of a new society. On the national holiday I wish Romanian servicemen success in combat and political training in the interests of further strengthening the defense capability of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the socialist community states belonging to the Warsaw Pact Organization.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

NURIYEV RECEIVES ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU301947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 30/8/1982 -- Ion Tesu, Romanian minister of agriculture and food industry, now visiting the Soviet Union, was received on August 30 by Z.N. Nuriyev, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. They exchanged information on the occasion on the development of agriculture in the two countries and examined questions of mutual interest in connection with the deepening of the Romanian-Soviet economic and technico-scientific cooperation in this domain.

During the visit to the USSR, the Romanian minister had meetings with V.K. Mesyats, minister of agriculture, G.S. Zolotukhin, minister of agricultural products procurement [title as received], L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the State Committee for Technical Servicing of Agriculture, and N.I. Kozlov, minister of Vegetable and Pomiculture Production.

GROMYKO RECEIVES OUTGOING BRITISH AMBASSADOR

LD311124 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, has received today Herbert Ben Curtis Keeble, ambassador of Great Britain to the USSR, in connection with his forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union.

Their talk touched upon various aspects of Soviet-British relations and certain key international problems. Under conditions of a dangerous aggravation of the world situation, Andrey Gromyko stressed, there is a need for the efforts of all the countries in good faith with a view to lessening the level of military confrontation and tension. Differences of position between the Soviet Union and Great Britain do not preclude, we think, cooperation between them in tackling outstanding international problems. Andrey Gromyko noted the latest major peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, announced in the speeches and statements of Leonid Brezhnev, which constitute a practical contribution towards preventing nuclear war and limiting and ending the arms race.

Touching upon the situation in Soviet-British relations, Andrey Gromyko stressed that improvement in those relations would benefit the peoples of both countries and that the Soviet Union is prepared, as before, to act in this direction on a reciprocal basis.

PRAVDA: NO CHANGE SEEN IN NEW ITALIAN CABINET

PM310955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 5

[Correspondent G. Zafesov report: "No Change"]

[Text] Rome, 24 Aug -- After the government crisis which broke out in Italy at the beginning of this month, the next cabinet has been formed, headed by G. Spadolini, political secretary of the Italian Republican Party. However, it can be called a new cabinet only formally. The composition of the ministers has undergone no change from the previous government. E. Colombo (Christian Democratic Party) retains the post of foreign minister, V. Rognoni (Christian Democratic Party) that of minister of the interior, and L. Lagorio (Italian Socialist Party) that of defense minister.

The press is full of headlines like "Spadolini Equals Spadolini." The newspapers are calling the new cabinet "Spadolini Two." PAESE SERA publishes both a year-old and a new photograph: both contain the same faces. The fact of the formation of the next cabinet has, for the time being, stopped the flow of articles and predictions about possible early elections to Parliament, but judging from press commentaries there is no confidence in the stability of the new cabinet, since the serious contradictions between the parties forming the government coalition remain.

Not only the composition of the cabinet, but the nature of its program remain unchanged. This applies particularly to the "austerity" course. The previous government's attempt to impose additional taxes on oil companies failed, and the government crisis was the result. Representatives of the oil lobby proved stronger than the cabinet in Parliament. While it was a question of "austerity" at the working people's expense, the government's course met with no resistance from big capital, but as soon as there was an attempt to encroach on the interests of the fat cats, the government was quickly reminded who really runs the country. For the millions of Italians who earn their bread by their own labor, the retention of the former composition of the government cabinet signifies that there will be no change for the better in their lives.

ZAMYATIN, FRG PRESS OFFICIAL MEET IN BONN

LD302100 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn August 30 TASS -- Klaus Boelling, chief of the FRG Press and Information Department, received today chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin, now on a visit here, and held a conversation with him.

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN MOROCCO

Klibi Speech

LD301154 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Rabat August 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent I. Myakishev reports: A conference of foreign ministers of Arab countries continues in the Moroccan city of Mohammedia. It approved an agenda the purpose of which is to prepare the second phase of the twelfth summit conference of Arab countries.

Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, made a report on the situation in the Arab world. He condemned Israel's barbarous aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, stressing that its aim is to destroy sovereign Lebanon and to liquidate the Palestine resistance movement. Tel Aviv's criminal actions, Chedli Klibi said, are a new stage of Israel's expansionist policy which has already led to the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and intensive colonization of the Western Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Today Israel is trying to prevent by military means a just settlement of the Palestine problem, to perpetuate the occupation of Arab territories and to impose an Israeli version of "autonomy" on the Palestinians.

Tel Aviv, Chedli Klibi said, would have been unable to carry out its expansionist plans had it not been for the all-round military, economic and political support given to it by the United States. The modern American arms supplied to Israel enabled it to sow death and destruction on Lebanese soil and to blockade the capital of that sovereign Arab state. From the very beginning of Israeli military actions in Lebanon, Chedli Klibi said, the United States took the aggressor under its wing. This American policy was unanimously condemned by Arab countries.

Chedli Klibi sharply criticized the Camp David agreements which "upset the strategic balance between Israel and the Arab countries by wresting Egypt out of the all-Arab front of struggle."

He said that the continued occupation of Lebanese territory by Israel will have far-reaching adverse consequences for the Arab world and urged the conferees to draft and adopt such decisions as would hasten the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Israel, Chedli Klibi went on, chose for its aggression against the Lebanese and Syrian people a period when Arab countries are divided by differences, often on matters of secondary importance. These differences, he said, are encouraged and fanned up in every way by Tel Aviv. In this connection Chedli Klibi urged Arabs to take joint actions and to strengthen their unity, which is assuming special importance at this stage.

Summit Date

LD301502 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Rabat August 30 TASS -- As reported by the Moroccan news agency, the ministers of foreign affairs decided today that the 12th conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries will resume work on Sepember 6 in the Moroccan town of Fes.

PRAVDA REPORT ON DELEGATION VISIT TO SYRIA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 August on page 4 publishes an unattributed report entitled "On the Visit to the Syrian Arab Republic by a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation." This report has been compared with the Damascus Domestic Service "joint statement" published in the 30 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages H 1-3 under the subhead "Damascus Version" and the following variations have been noted:

PRAVDA's first paragraph reads: ...A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation comprising I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Deputy V.I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice, was in the Syrian Arab Republic on a working visit 23-27 August.... [omitting member of delegation]

On page H 2, paragraph seven, PRAVDA omits the sentence on line four:...The two sides will continue their joint efforts to foil this aggression....

On page H 2, paragraph eight, PRAVDA omits the phrase on line four:...under their sole legitimate representative, the PLO....

PRAVDA omits the first paragraph on page H 3 referring to Kalin's press conference.

PRAVDA omits the last line of the last paragraph of the Damascus report: ...They agreed to continue exchanging visits and views on joint issues of interest to the two friendly countries. [PRAVDA version ends]

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TUNISIA

LD310236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1505 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis, 30 Aug (TASS) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived today in the Republic of Tunisia on a working visit. The delegation is made up of P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.M. Kozhevnikov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation at the airport included deputies of the Tunis National Assembly and other official figures.

KOSHOYEV GROUP RETURNS FROM ALGIERS 29 AUG

LD301256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, including Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Deputy Subbotin, AUCCTU secretary, returned to Moscow from Algiers 29 August. The delegation was in the Algerian People's Democratic Republic on a working visit.

SHARON CITED ON LEBANON OCCUPATION, BOMBING

LD301340 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 30 TASS -- Israeli Defence Minister Sharon, who is staying in the United States, confirmed Tel Aviv's intent to continue the occupation of Lebanon. He said Israel hoped to force a separate "peace" treaty on that Arab country.

The Tel Aviv "hawk" justified in every way Israel's bloody aggression in Lebanon that claimed tens of thousands of victims among the peaceful inhabitants of that country, including the Palestinian refugees there. Sharon expressed gratitude to the United States for supporting the Israeli aggression. The United States, as he stressed, "now agrees with everything" that Israel is doing in Lebanon.

London August 30 TASS -- Interviewed by the newspaper TIMES and being asked about what prompted the barbarous bombing of Beirut on August 12 and whether it was launched without the knowledge of Begin, as it was contended by Israel and American propaganda, Sharon said that this act was a part of "steady pressure" on west Beirut, and was "sanctioned by the Israeli Cabinet". "That is not my war", he said, "that is a war of Israel". The Israeli minister warned that in the future, too, Israel would not stop at anything to liquidate its opponents, no matter how far from its borders they were operating.

EGYPTIAN REACTION TO EVENTS IN LEBANON DESCRIBED

LD302032 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Aug 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Excerpts] What is the Arab and especially the Egyptian reaction to the intrusion of the 100,000 Israeli soldiers into Lebanon? This question is dealt with in Andrey Popov's report from Cairo.

[Begin Popov recording] The Arab-Israeli conflict has been going on for many years. The many wars which have broken out in the region have harmed the economies of Arab countries, and have taken thousands upon thousands of lives. Now there is a new war in Lebanon, the longest war in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Israelis decided that the present moment was suitable for completing the implementation of their plans. The point is that after the conclusion -- under the aegis of the United States -- of the Camp David accords, Egypt, the largest and one of the more developed Arab countries, left the front resisting Israeli aggression. After the departure of Israel from the Sinai, its place was taken by the so-called multinational forces. The main body of these forces is made up of a U.S. contingent. Thus Israel does not have to fear any retribution from Egypt for its actions in Lebanon.

The Egyptian leadership does not reject the right of the Palestinian people to struggle for the restoration of their trampled rights. Usamah al-Baz, political adviser to the Egyptian president, said the following at a recent press conference in Cairo: I cannot tell the Palestinians how they should act. They themselves know best how to conduct their struggle because they live under specific conditions. Palestinian lands are occupied by Israel. Because of this fact the Palestinians have the right to raise the question concerning the end of the occupation and the change of rule. But we hope that the struggle being waged by the Palestinians will not lead to an extension of the conflict between them and the Israelis. We also hope that the struggle will not lead to bloodshed as we are not interested in any worsening of the situation in this region.

The words of this Egyptian official make it clear that while Israel is undertaking a large-scale offensive in Lebanon, the Egyptian leadership is not taking any specific measures to restrain the aggressor.

Protest demonstrations against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon have occurred in all the Arab countries; one such demonstration took place in the center of Cairo. Egyptians and Palestinians, people of various ages and professions took part in this demonstration. They went to the square to express their support for the just cause of the Palestinian people. Yet in the conditions of the state of emergency maintained in Egypt since the assassination of President as-Sadat, all kinds of demonstrations, gatherings and meetings are strictly curbed by the authorities.

What about the other Arab countries in close proximity to Lebanon? The long Iranian-Iraqi conflict does not allow Iraq to give effective aid to the Palestinians. The Persian Gulf countries do not possess sufficient military power, and they do not hurry to use oil as a weapon against imperialist aggression. The only one left is Syria, which has given and is giving military and material aid to the Palestinians and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon.

'ARAFAT SENDS FAREWELL MESSAGE TO LEBANON

LD301252 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports: Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, sent a farewell message to the residents of Lebanon and west Beirut.

In this message he thanks the Lebanese, on behalf of the Palestinian revolution, for the courage and heroism displayed by them in the struggle against the Israeli invaders.

The defenders of west Beirut, Yasir 'Arafat stressed, have left nothing of the beliefs concerning the invincibility of the Israeli war machine and instilled confidence in all the Arab peoples in the possibility of a victory in the just struggle against the Zionists and American imperialism. The example of west Beirut will always be remembered by the Arab nation as a model of courage, staunchness and heroism, as a model of struggle for the happiness of Lebanese and Palestinian children.

Yasir 'Arafat said that the Palestinian revolution will draw a lesson from the events in Lebanon and will continue its struggle for the liberation of the homeland and for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in it.

CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON PALESTINIAN WITHDRAWAL

LD301648 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast; report from Beirut by special correspondent Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] Beirut is saying farewell to the Palestinian fighters. They are being seen off by their relatives and friends and by the fighters of the Lebanese national patriotic force, their comrades in arms and battle. Just think, the Palestinian units, which are not a regular army, have since the month of June fought off a great many continuous attacks from the Israeli aggressors. This was the most protracted Near East war in the dozens of years. The Palestinian units defended west Beirut herocially and their fighters, who have kept their personal weapons, have something to be proud of.

The Palestinian revolution continues, our fighters are withdrawing unbroken, their heads held high. They have resisted a treacherous enemy equipped with modern aircraft and tanks, and barbarous weapons that are banned by international conventions. We did not want the entirely innocent civilian population of Beirut to die there. The PLO is completely determined to carry the just cause of the Palestinian revolution to victory.

RPP ON CONDITIONS IN PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPS

TA301711 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Officials from the Israeli Foreign Ministry have reported that Israel has begun to release some of the Palestinians who were taken captive in the first stages of the invasion of Lebanon. According to senior Foreign Ministry officials, prisoners who are not suspected of being members of the PLO are being released; but their numbers are not known. One of the IDF [Israeli Defense Forces] reserve officers, (Lanir), who investigated the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon, has declared that holding the thousands of Palestinians under arrest is turning the Israelis into monsters. He reported that most of the arrested people are simply inhabitants of the refugee camps. The mass arrests in southern Lebanon of suspected persons by the IDF forces are one of the most disgraceful chapters in the actions of the Israeli conquerers. Arresting and holding thousands of people in concentration camps add to the picture of brutality and inhumanity by the Israeli top echelons concerning the innocent Arab population.

The Begin government does not take these people's fate into consideration. The same (Lanir) said, in an interview in YEDI'OT AHARONOT, that Israeli sappers blew up houses in the refugee camps and, according to him, there was no justification for this. However, the ruling elite does indeed have reasons for this. Deputy Prime Minister Ya'aqov Meridor [title as received] has declared openly and cynically that the Palestinian refugees should be pushed beyond the Syrian border and care should be taken that they do not return.

After all, this pertains to people many of whom became refugees three times: In 1948 they were expelled from various areas of Eretz Yisra'el; after the June 1967 war they were forced to flee from the West Bank to the east bank, to Jordan; in September 1970 they fled again and found refuge in Lebanon, and now the Begin-Sharon government is interested in again expelling them. This will be the fourth time.

The Israeli Government has even prepared a series of suitable moves, for example: Right after the Israeli conquest of southern Lebanon, the Israelis isolated the refugee camps from the world around them; journalists were not allowed to enter, or they were always accompanied by someone from the IDF. Now that entry is permitted, it emerges that the camps, in which 1/4 million people were living -- men, women and children -- no longer exist. Only ruins are left. This has been reported by HA'OLAM HAZE. Here is what Amnon Kapeliuk, who visited the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, wrote in 'AL HAMISHMAR: The houses, with one, two or three floors, have been completely or partly destroyed, he writes. It seems that there is no house that has not been damaged. The inhabitants say that hundreds of people have been killed in bombardments and shellings. Many found their death under the ruins. For a moment it seems, Amnon Kapeliuk continues to write, that you are confronted with a surrealistic picture of the apocalypse and we have not yet seen such a horror.

This is also the picture in other refugee camps in the territory of Lebanon conquered by Israel. One of the most senior IDF commanders, Maimon, reported to the Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee that 32,000 refugees are left in Lebanon today and a third of them have been left without a roof over their heads. What is the fate of the other 200,000 refugees, old people, women and children, who lack any means to subsist? According to the paper HA'ARETZ, most of them have been expelled, as simply as that, by order of the Israeli command, to the northern and eastern regions of Lkbanon, to beyond the Syrian border. There they are waiting, without a roof, without food, without hope.

Can the Israelis really be indifferent to such a tragedy? The Israeli masses hear this with pain. Many view this as a sin by their country. The story of the tens of thousands of children, women, old people, the Palestinian refugees, will yet be told, IDF officer Dov Yirmiyahu confirmed, and our heavy human and moral debt, he added, we will yet pay in the future.

INDIAN DAILY ALLEGES U.S. TROOPS IN ISRAELI ARMY

LD300855 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi August 30 TASS -- The newspaper PATRIOT writes that U.S. servicemen directly participated in operations to destroy Palestinian and Lebanese people. The newspaper writes that, as has become known from diplomatic sources in the Indian capital, proofs exist that "specialists" from the Pentagon were included in regular units of the Israeli Armed Forces which invaded the territory of Lebanon. The U.S. "specialists" were assigned the task to test newest U.S. means of mass destruction in combat conditions. PATRIOT writes that the inclusion of U.S. servicemen in regular Israeli troops are provided for by an agreement between the governments of the two countries.

PATRIOT points that the USA turned Lebanon, just as it had turned Vietnam, into a proving ground to test newest types of armaments. U.S. chemical and bacteriological weapons were used against the civilian population of Lebanon. The newspaper stresses that the action of new varieties of a deadly nerve gas were also tested on Lebanese and Palestinian people. Cluster, pellet and phosphorous bombs, napalm and other barbarous means of mass destruction were used against the Lebanese and Palestinians. The newspaper points out the "tested" in Beirut were Israeli booby traps in the form of children's toys.

COMMISSION FOR INQUIRY INTO ISRAELI CRIMES MEETS

LD301946 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- The Soviet public strongly supported the formation in Nicosia, Cyprus, of the international commission for inquiry into Israel's crimes.

"This international organ will promote the intensification of the campaign of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples that became victims of aggression", says a resolution of the meeting of the Soviet public commission for inquiry into the crimes of Israeli aggressors in Lebanon. The meeting was held in Moscow today.

Hearing a report of director of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Vladimir Kudryavtsev who headed the Soviet delegation, the participants in the meeting highly assessed the results of the meeting in Nicosia where Israel and its Zionist rulers were accused on the strength of numerous irrefutable facts of committing heinous crimes against peace and humaneness. The international commission condemned the U.S. administration which is rendering to Tel Aviv large-scale military, economic political and moral backing and which is actually an accomplice in the crimes of Israel in Lebanon.

Representatives of the Soviet public proclaimed the intention to promote the exposure of wholesale crimes of the aggressors, to cooperate with all peaceloving democratic forces coming out for the granting of lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, the establishment of just and durable peace in the Middle East. It was decided to publish the final documents of the Nicosia session in the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] and other publications, prepare a collection which will include testimonies of eyewitnesses of the crimes in Lebanon, organise photo exhibitions, issue posters about the atrocities of the Israeli military.

EFFECT OF IMPERIALISM, SOCIALISM ON IRAN

NC271400 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Second talk in series by Vladimir Volinskiy]

[Text] One can say without exaggeration that the word imperialism is the most detested word for all nations of the world. It symbolizes all the negative qualities of the social system prevailing in developed capitalist countries. It symbolizes a policy of oppression toward nations of other countries [as heard] and a policy of international piracy that aims to establish world domination.

Theoretically, imperialism means the stage of the evolution of a capitalist society in which the domination of companies replaces free competition; the capitals of banks and industrial concerns merge to become one; the bank capital formed moves one step ahead of national limits and heads for other countries in search of maximum profits and oppresses and exploits these countries' peoples. Imperialism is strongly linked with the policy of subjugating other countries and threatened peace throughout the world.

The people of Iran felt all the cruelties of the policy of imperialism -- this last stage which capitalism entered at the beginning of the 20th century -- with all their being. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, one of the largest imperialist companies of Great Britain, established its political domination and supremacy in Iran by taking possession of oil -- the main wealth of your country. It was not without reason that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was referred to in Iran as a government within a government. The Pahlavi dynasty, which came to power in Iran with the help of British imperialism, helped foreign companies in plundering your country and in suppressing the Iranian people throughout the entire period of its rule. The heroic struggle of the Iranian people for nationalizing the oil industry led to the ousting of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company from the country. But the British monopolists united with imperialists of other countries and formed the so-called international oil consortium in which U.S. imperialism played the main role.

The unrestrained plundering of Iran's wealth continued. The 15-year period of meddling by the international oil consortium in Iran forms one of the blackest and most sinister pages of Iran's history. The activities of SAVAK, which -- with the help of the CIA and Israel's Mossad -- terrorized the Iranian people, showed that imperialism is capable of resorting to any savagery for the sake of ensuring the profits of the owners of these monopolies.

When 3 years ago the Iranian people rose and overthrew the monarchy, ended the supremacy of foreign monopolies in the country and declared the Islamic Republic of Iran, imperialist governments tried -- through joint efforts -- to obstruct Iran's revolution from progressing. By declaring an economic boycott on the newly established republic, by stationing their warships in the Persian Gulf, by threatening to spark off a war and by resorting to other means, among which was the hatching of plots similar to Gotbzadeh's plot, the imperialists tried and are trying to revive their monopolies' domination in Iran and want once again to start plundering Iran's wealth and exploiting the Iranian people.

But imperialism today is unable to rule on this earth as it did in the beginning of the current century. At that time, imperialism had succeeded in stifling the national liberation movement in Iran by resorting to force and arms and to actually turn your country into its colony. But that era has gone forever.

It was 65 years ago that the workers of Russia overthrew the monarchy in their country, settled their accounts with imperialism in Russia, ended the rule of capitalists and landlords and cut short the hand of local and foreign monopolies. Private ownership in factories and mines and other major production units, as well as potential exploitation of man by man, were removed once and for all. Our country's workers established public ownership in major work facilities and started moving toward the formation of a socialist system in which there is no place for inequality and for class and national oppression.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy, which stems from the socialist aspect of the Soviet system, stipulates the equality of rights of all the nations of the world and rejects the establishment of one country's domination over another. Our close neighbor, Iran, felt the life-bestowing effect of this policy since the very first days after the formation of the Soviet Republic. In its appeal to the Muslim workers of Russia, Iran and other Eastern countires, the Soviet Government rescinded all the unequal agreements that had been imposed on Iran by tsarist Russia. In this appeal it was said that it is not from Russia and its revolutionary government that you have to fear enslavement, but from the imperialist robbers who have turned your nation into their colony and are plundering your wealth.

The Soviet Government waived all the concessions granted to the tsarist government to the benefit of Iran and placed the banks and the Caspian Sea ports at Iran's disposal. It also renounced the capitulation regime and expressed its full support for the Iranian people's struggles toward independence. This helped Iran first to nullify the 1919 British-Iranian agreement that actually turned your country into a British colony and then to rescind the capitulation regime which the United States, Britain and other imperialist countries were trying, as best as possible, to preserve.

Throughout the 65 years of its existence, the first socialist country of the world has always supported the struggles of the people of Iran and of other nations against imperialist oppression. When in Iran a movement was started toward the industrialization of the oil industry and the banishment of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, the Soviet Union decisively supported the Iranian people's just struggles. Our country condemned the CIA-backed 19 August [1953] coup and protested the United States imposing the military agreement on Iran and drawing Iran into the aggressive CENTO pact.

When 3 years ago, the people of Iran rose to overthrow the regime of the shah, who was a servant of foreigners, and to oust the imperialist monopolies from the country, the Soviet Union assisted this struggle and did all it could to thwart efforts by U.S. militarists for direct intervention in Iran's domestic affairs to rescue the shah's regime. The puppet regime fell and an Islamic republic was declared in Iran. The Soviet Union was one of the first countries to recognize the Islamic Republic of Iran. It expressed wishes for the Iranian people's success in ensuring their country's freedom, progress and development and announced its readiness to expand good relations on the basis of equality of rights and mutual interests.

In conclusion, Vladimir Volinskiy writes: The people of the Soviet Union fully believe that all the nations of the world will break the chain of imperialist oppression and will move toward independent progress. While trying to extend manifold assistance toward this end, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist bloc support the liberation struggle of nations in every respect.

However, as far as the imperialists are concerned, it should be said that in order to prevent the strengthening cooperation between socialist forces and national liberation movements, they are resorting to various ploys and are trying to defame this cooperation and distort its nature. We will discuss this in our next week's talk.

YAR PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ADOPTS NATIONAL CHARTER

LD262318 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] San'a' August 26 TASS -- The participants in the current General People's Congress of the Yemen Arab Republic have unanimously adopted today a National Charter -- the fundamental political and legal document of the republic. Earlier the draft charter was discussed and approved at the people's meetings all over the country. As an official spokesman for the congress said, in the unanimous opinion of the delegates, the National Charter reflects the aspirations of the people of North Yemen and ensures democratic participation of the mass of the people in the country's socio-economic development. The congress has also endorsed a programme for the implementation of the provisions of the National Charter.

U.S. WEAPONS AIRLIFT TO SOMALIA REPORTED

LD302204 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Report from Africa: The United States continues to airlift its weapons to the Somali Government. It is being supplied mostly from the American military base on Diego Garcia Island. The United States fears that the government of Siad Barre, which in August 1980 signed a military agreement with Washington, will be overthrown in Somalia. The Somalian Government has provided the Pentagon with bases on its territory and is receiving American arms in exchange. Observers say it is now a matter of open interference by the United States in the internal affairs of Somalia.

It is known that the growth of tension in the region suits the Washington administration very much, as this makes it possible to increase U.S. military control here.

FURTHER ON SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ANGOLA

LD302328 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Soviet Communist Party has ended a visit to the People's Republic of Angola. It was headed by a member of the party's Central Committee, Yuriy Khristoradnov. In a joint statement for the press on the results of the visit, the delegation of the Soviet Communist Party and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Party of Labor denounced the continuing attacks of the South African racists on the People's Republic of Angola, the unlawful occupation of part of Cunene Province and the incursion of South Africa troops deep into Angola. The Soviet delegation voiced solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people and assessed highly the principled stand of the MPLA-Party of Labor, which gives internationalist support to the people of Namibia fighting for their freedom and independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization.

Friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola has been tested by time. What should be stressed especially is the help the Soviet Union gives Angola in building up its defenses and forming a modern army with a high combat capability.

The latest visit of the Soviet delegation and the statement signed shows clearly that the people of Angola are not alone in this difficult for them period of history. During the visit to the Soviet Union a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Party of Labor, Lucio Lara, in January of this year, the Soviet prime minister, Nikolay Tikhonov said that the Soviet Union has been and remains a true friend of the Angolan people. It is ready to go on giving it fraternal support in solving the tasks facing them, including ensuring necessary conditions for the peaceful endeavor of the Angolans.

'IMPORTANT' MEETINGS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S. HELD

LD291206 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Important discussions on what kind of relations there are to be between Latin America and the United States have been held in Bogota and Caracas. Over to Eduard Mnatsakanov, central television political observer:

Hello, comrades. The meetings of Latin American politicians did not arouse a broad international response. They stayed, as it were, in the shadow of other, more dramatic events. In Washington, however, they were deliberately ignored and, in the words of a U.S. diplomat, were treated with malevolent indifference. This was caused by a number of circumstances, above all the fact that the Latin American meetings were, in my view, the most significant and clear demonstration since the Falklands war of the deep alienation of Latin American countries from the United States.

In Bogota a session of the Latin American parliament took place, involving parliamentarians from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela and other countries. At the proposal of President Betancourt of Colombia, the session decided to hold a meeting of heads of state at the end of the year in the Colombian town of Cartagena to settle the question of the reorganization of the entire system of Latin American-U.S. relations. To this end, a draft plan is being put forward for the creation of a new political organization uniting Latin American countries, and only these countries, without the United States.

In Caracas a session of the supreme organ of the Latin American economic system, its council, was held. It unites 26 countries of the region, including Cuba. The council approved a broad program for strengthening its economic sovereignty, for revising Latin American trade and economic relations with the United States by expanding cooperation among the Latin American states themselves.

The lesson of the Malvinas, when the United States openly took the side of the NATO aggressor, as we can see, has had an effect. After the Malvinas, the Nicaraguan NUEVO DIARIO states, the continent changed. Latin American countries, with the exception of only a few puppet dictator regimes, settled down to united action to jointly oppose Washington's shameless economic, political and military interference in the region's affairs. It would of course hardly be appropriate at this juncture to draw far-reaching conclusions, but it is indisputable that the Reagan administration's imperial policy, flouting the sovereignty and interests of independent states, has totally destroyed inter-American links. In the same way, this policy has led to a sharp aggravation of contradictions between the United States and Canada, Japan and many countries in Africa, Asia and the Near East, not to mention U.S.-West European relations, which are experiencing a deep, protracted crisis.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO C. AMERICA DETAILED

PM271531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Aug 82 p 3

[A. Baryshev article: "Gamble on Force. On U.S. Military Interference in Central America"]

[Text] When relations between the United States and Latin America as a whole are undergoing a profound crisis, particularly after the events in the South Atlantic, the Pentagon is continuing to step up efforts to preserve and build up its presence in Latin American countries. To the accompaniment of deafening anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda Washington strategists are gambling chiefly on the Central American military-terrorist dictatorships and on the reactionary military in Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Here special significance is attached to Central America.

Following the election farce played out in El Salvador beneath the muzzles of submachine-guns, as a result of which the most ultrarightwing section of Salvadoran reaction -- headed by the overt fascist D'Aubuisson -- found itself in power, deliveries of military equipment and hardware for the needs of punitive detachments have increased. Soldiers of the Ramon Belloso punitive contingent numbering up to 2,000 men have arrived in El Salvador after undergoing a special 14-week course in the "science of killing" at Pentagon bases in the states of North Carolina and Georgia. A program has been drawn up for the modernization of the 20,000-strong Salvadoran Army. With the help of American instructors "with Vietnam combat experience" the capital's airport has been turned into a large airbase from which operations are mounted against partriots. A group of U.S. naval officers has been sent to El Salvador to service the military launches used in punitive operations.

The country has literally been flooded with American military advisers who not only train members of punitive detachments and help them plan operations against partisans but also themselves participate directly in combat operations.

The Information Department of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front recently published a document from which it follows that a structure of American military organs is now in fact being set up on Salvadoran territory and that they are gradually taking over all the reins of leadership of the Salvadoran Armed Forces. Six so-called "A" subunits have been set up. They include representatives of the U.S. Armed Forces -- specialists in the spheres of intelligence, subversive operations, communications and light and heavy armaments. They are entrusted with instructing members of punitive detachments and with their military training at battalion level. The two "B" subunits include advisers of higher rank, who direct the whole theater of military operations against the partisans. And, finally, the "C" subunit. This system is, in point of fact, turning the Salvadoran Army into a branch of the American Armed Forces.

The press reports that in fiscal 1982 the White House plans to allocate to El Salvador a further $61.3 million in the form of military aid. In all, the Reagan administration has already increased military aid to El Salvador several times over compared with the funds that United States allocated to that country over the past 30 years.

Dangerous signs have now appeared, attesting to the Pentagon's intention to extend the zone of its military interference in El Salvador to the whole of Central America on the pretext of combating "international terrorism." The creation of a new military-political grouping -- the "Central American Democratic Community" -- in the region was officially proclaimed at a meeting of the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica. Its proclaimed aims are "opposition to the Marxist conspiracy," "security cooperation" and "repulsion of external and internal aggression." Guatemala has joined the new bloc. The United States has already decided to lift its former ban on arms sales to the Guatemalan authorities. THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported that Washington plans to approve deliveries of spare parts for American helicopters worth $4 million to the antipopular regime in Guatemala and to resume the training program for Guatemalan officers and soldiers.

It is not hard to see the creation of a new military-political organization in Central America as a U.S. attempt to revive the Central American Defense Council, which "passed on" following the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua and was, in point of fact, a regional organ of the Pentagon.

Shortly before the proclamation of the "community" in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, talks were held between military representatives of El Salvador's ruling clique and the Honduran regime. Soon afterwards the Pentagon's long-cherished plan to use Honduran troops in the Salvadoran authorities' punitive operations began to be implemented. Honduran Army units have already crossed the Salvadoran border and invaded the territory of Morazan Department in the east of the country.

By all accounts, commentators point out, it is a question of long-prepared aggression against Nicaragua.

Representatives of the U.S. secret services admitted at a Washington press conference that American spyplanes take aerial photographs of Nicaraguan territory in order to compile detailed invasion charts and pinpoint targets for bombing strikes. The White House approved a preliminary, detailed program of secret operations against Nicaragua, to which approximately $20 million has been allocated. In addition to propaganda and political-economic measures it also contains purely military measures. After this program was approved the Pentagon transferred a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board military transport aircraft to the Honduran port of Puerto Lempira. Training of invasion forces is underway in camps situated along the Nicaraguan border. A network of command posts has been installed. These gangs cross the Nicaraguan border almost every day to carry out subversion. In addition to the invasion forces it is planned to move into the Nicaraguan rear a "fifth column" -- subunits manned by the notorious Green Berets and by mercenaries who have undergone a special course under their leadership.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the United States still allocates a special role to the reactionary Honduran regime in its attempts to secure the overthrow of the legitimate Nicaraguan Government. General Alvarez, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, candidly admitted in a television interview that Honduras has an agreement with the United States according to which Washington will, "if necessary, carry out an armed invasion of Central America."

The United States and Honduras are already conducting joint military maneuvers in the vicinity of the Honduras-Nicaragua border. The two countries' previous military exercises, also held in the immediate vicinity of Nicaragua, ended not all that long ago. This latest "muscle flexing" of a blatantly anti-Nicaraguan thrust coincided with the visit to Honduras by Adm H. Train, commander in chief of U.S. Armed Forces in the Atlantic.

There is a mounting threat of direct U.S. intervention not only in Nicaragua but also other countries of the Central American and Caribbean Basin region. The U.S. Senate recently adopted a resolution giving the government the "right" to put into play against Cuba "any necessary means, including the use of weapons." The resolution is not aimed only against Cuba, however. It threatens all those countries of Central America and the Caribbean Basin that have chosen the path of independent development. With the adoption of this document it is in fact a case of the United States arrogating the right to military interference in the affairs of those states that refuse to submit to the imperialist diktat.

The Western press has reported that regular units which the Pentagon intends to ship to the shores of Central America are in a state of full readiness at the military base in the Californian port of San Diego. Similar preparation has been undertaken at the military bases near the Panama Canal.

While mustering its forces in Central America and the Caribbean and consolidating them into a strike force, the United States is also expediting military preparations in the Panama Canal Zone. Let us recall that, under the treaties which have been concluded, all seven U.S. military bases (Rodman, Howard, Sherman, Kobe and Davis, under full U.S. control, and the bases in Amador and Clayton, where Panamanian Armed Forces are also stationed) should pass fully into Panama's jurisdiction by the year 2000. Of course, this does not suit Washington. On the pretext of "safeguarding the security" of, and "defending" a region strategically important to the United States a special plan has been elaborated for the zone's militarization. It provides for an increase in expenditure on the expansion and consolidation of the Pentagon bases while cutting back appropriations for the needs of the canal itself, and for the replacement of U.S. civilian specialists in the Canal Zone with military ones.

Here in the Canal Zone the training of punitive troops from the ranks of the servicemen of Latin American armies is under way everywhere, in several training centers. The best known is the "School of the Americas" in Fort Gulick, financed by the CIA, where soldiers are also trained for special subunits of the Salvadoran Government troops.

For all the importance to the Pentagon of the military infrastructure in the Panama Canal Zone, the U.S. military department considers it inadequate and is thinking of creating new military bases and reinforcing the old ones in Central America and the Caribbean Basin. One of these -- Guantanamo -- is on a part of Cuban territory occupied contrary to the Cuban people's will, and it is off Cuba's shores that provocative U.S. military demonstrations are constantly being mounted. A Marine training center, airfields and underground fuel and ammunition dumps are located there.

Several U.S. military bases are located in Puerto Rico. The largest is the naval base at Roosevelt Roads. Southeast of it is the island of Vieques, transformed into a firing range by the Pentagon, where the Navy tests its artillery and missiles. The press has reported that U.S. representatives have had talks on earmarking territory for new bases with the Governments of Colombia and Costa Rica. The three U.S. bases in Honduras -- in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific Ocean and in Cortes and Trujillo in the Caribbean -- are being expanded.

At the same time the Pentagon is creating in other Latin American countries establishments for its armed forces which are sometimes disguised as meteorological and seismological stations and other projects. USAF auxiliary airfields have been installed on the territory of the Bahamas, on the Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Antigua, Saint Lucia, Jamaica and a number of others.

The U.S. militarist course in Central America and other parts of the continent, supplemented by Washington's recent complicity in supporting its British NATO ally's aggressive action against Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, attests to the fact that south of the Rio Grande the Reagan administration is gambling mainly on the use of force and the suppression of the peoples' liberation movement. But experience shows that these calculations are as dangerous as they are futile.

HONDURAN INTERVENTION AGAINST NICARAGUA PLANNED

LD301850 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0925 GMT 28 Aug 82

["International Review" program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST announced this week that on the order of Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova about 3,000 soldiers and officers of the Honduran Army have been sent to the Nicaraguan border. This is one more fact pointing to the intentional, methodical and systematic worsening of tension on the border between the two countries. This can also be seen by the constant provocations, sorties and attacks on Nicaraguan border settlements by Honduran units as well as by Somoza gangs which have entrenched themselves in Honduras.

The Latin American press has concluded that a new provocation against peace, an armed intervention by Honduras against the Nicaraguan Republic is being prepared. It is precisely for this purpose that American military aid to the Honduran regime has almost doubled. It is also precisely for this purpose that American military advisers and a Green Berets unit, which have participated in the recent joint Honduran and U.S. military exercises -- exercises which were in fact a rehearsal for invasion -- arrived recently in Honduras.

Shots are heard literally every day. Blood is being shed on the border with Nicaragua. The Honduran military and Somoza gangs constantly raid border towns and settlements in Nicaragua. The propaganda cover for the planned intervention in Nicaragua from Honduran territory is in full swing. The press in the Honduran capital is hysterically shouting about the threat of outside aggression hanging over free and democratic Honduras.

Using this traditional pretext, Colonel (Bale Castillo), commander of the state security forces of Honduras, has already declared the possibility of a large-scale war with Nicaragua.

It was announced recently that Honduran Armed Forces have been placed in a state of combat readiness. In the event that the Honduran intervention should begin to fail, Washington has prepared a so-called Symms resolution, which has just been adopted by the American Senate. This resolution allows the American Government to adopt -- as the resolution says -- any measure including the use of arms for containing aggression and the subversive activity of Cuba in the Western Hemisphere. Why should Cuba be involved? Because Cuba, according to White House philosophy -- and through Cuba of course Moscow -- is responsible for all the troubles of the free world, the free world in general, and Central America in particular.

The White House agreed in principle to an attack on Nicaragua during the recent July meeting between the U.S. and Honduran presidents in Washington. During this meeting President Reagan loudly guaranteed U.S. aid to Honduras in order to repel aggression. The Honduran president grovelingly thanked his patron and benefactor for his generosity and promised to make the utmost efforts in the struggle for the triumph of democratic ideals in Honduras and -- so much for modesty -- in all of Central America.

Only one point needs to be clarified: What will be the Nicaraguan people's attitude toward these plans and projects? Are they willing to accept encroachments on their freedom and independence by Washington and its Central American puppets such as the Honduran regime?

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES NEW PANAMA PRESIDENT

LD271544 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to Ricardo de la Espriella in which he congratulated him and conveyed his best wishes on the occasion of his entry into office as president of Panama.

In his reply telegram Ricardo de la Espriella expressed gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes and on his part warmly wished Leonid Brezhnev personal happiness.

DELEGATION WELCOMES BREZHNEV AT VNUKOVO AIRPORT

LD311016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from the Crimea today. At Vnukovo Airport Comrade Brezhnev was met by CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Tikhonov and Chernenko; CPSU Central Committee Politburo members Comrades Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov and Solomentsev; CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Kapitonov; and also senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers and other comrades.

NEW CPSU DECISION ON HEALTH CARE OUTLINED

LD272148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (TASS) -- It has been confirmed anew that concern for the health of the Soviet people is a key social task of the Soviet state. This is the essence of a new decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the further development of health care, the TASS correspondent has been told by Sergey Burnekov, USSR minister of health.

The document deals with additional measures to develop the country's medical service in particular, to expand the programs for preventative medicine and protection of the environment and to improve conditions of labor, day-to-day life and recreation. It is proposed to increase scientific research to study the reasons for the occurence of cardiovascular, oncological, lung, endocrine and other illness and to create effective methods of diagnosis and treatment. Particular importance is being given to protecting the health of women and children. A considerable increase in the production of medicaments and medical equipment is being planned.

"I consider that we may with every right speak now about a new stage in the development of Soviet health care," the minister noted. "Concern for people's health was one of the main concerns of the young country immediately after the victory of the 1917 October Revolution. Lenin's decrees directed at protecting people's health -- and there were about 200 such decrees -- made problems of health care tasks for the state and all the people."

The Soviet citizen's right to health protection is now guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution and is in practice ensured by "The Basic Principles of Legislation of the USSR and Union Republics on Health" and by the work of the entire system of health care in the country, Sergey Burenkov said.

At the present time Soviet health care comprises over 1 million doctors. Let me point out that a third of all the world's doctors are working in the USSR, which is inhabited by just seven percent of the earth's population. There are 36,000 outpatient clinics and dispensaries in our country. There is no populated locality without a medical service.

Any country could be proud of such successes, but the level attained no longer suits us, the minister noted. In addition we have shortcomings, difficulties and unresolved issues. We are aware of them and many were pointed out in the decision. But there are also funds and unutilized possibilities. Our aim is to put these into effect for the good of the health of the Soviet people.

In conclusion, I should like to stress a further important aspect of the document -- namely, that it reflects the universal character of the concern for persons in the land of the soviets. This is a matter not just for medical workers but for state and administrative bodies, the managements of enterprises and institutions, trade unions, the Komosomol and other public organizations, the minister said.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 29 AUG REPORTED

LD300512 [Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of agricultural developments in the USSR reported by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 29 August. Times of broadcasts are casts are in parentheses at the end of each item.

Orenburgskaya Oblast farmers are plowing winter fallows on the 2d million hectares. (1100 GMT)

Machine operators in Khabarovskiy Kray have completed tasks for plowing early winter fallows; 8,000 hectares more than planned has been prepared for the future harvest. (1100 GMT)

The farmers of Ryazanskaya Oblast have dispatched 590,000 tons of grain to elevators and reception points. (1530 GMT)

FOOD PROGRAM HAS SIGNIFICANT SCIENTIFIC BASE

LD301518 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- The Food Programme drawn up for the current decade firmly relies on science. There are about 300 research institutions, 495 experiment stations and 102 higher agricultural schools in the USSR now. Over 75,000 scientific workers and educators are now engaged in theoretical and other research to ground scientifically prospects for the development of agricultural production and to provide scientific services for the solution of practical tasks in this branch of the national economy. Their achievements are being introduced into practice by 1,800,000 specialists with a higher and specialized secondary education working on cooperative and state farms.

This was told to a TASS correspondent by Yevgeniy Khlebutin, head of the Main Science Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR. He said that the vastness of this country and the diversity of its natural and climatic conditions call for a differentiated approach to research. 50 plant breeding centres catering for large regions are now functioning in the country. They have developed new varieties of winter wheat that can yield over 100 centners of grain per hectare. During the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) Soviet agriculture will receive 370 new varieties and hybrids of cereal and leguminous crops as well as maize.

In seven-eight years, Soviet science promises to provide disease-resistant seed for half of the cropland. This will help increase gross harvests by 14-15 percent without any additional expenses.

New breeds of farm animals and poultry will be developed. By 1985 it is planned to finish work on 14 new breeds of highly productive cattle.

Khlebutin stressed that the scientists working in agriculture are looking for more effective ways to achieve a rapid and steady growth of agricultural production and a rational use of material, manpower and financial resources. Special importance is attached to the further specialization, concentration and interfarm cooperation in production and to providing economic incentives for the farmers.

COSMOS-1402 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 30 AUG

LD301418 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 30 TASS -- The Cosmos-1402 artificial satellite of the earth was launched in the Soviet Union today. It carries scientific equipment intended for continuing space studies.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 89.6 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 279 kilometers, minimum distance from the surface of the earth -- 254 kilometers, inclination of orbit -- 65 degrees.

The sputnik has a radio system for precise measurement of orbit elements and a radio-telemetric system for transmitting to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally. The coordinating and computing centre is processing the incoming information.

FLIGHT CONTROL OFFICIAL ON SOYUZ T-5 MISSION

LD272330 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The results of the space expedition are commented on by Viktor Dmitriyevich Blagov, deputy flight chief and Lenin Prize winner.

[Begin recording] Talking briefly about the results of the flight, one could say the following: The entire scientific program was carried out. It included 24 different experiments. Astrophysical, geophysical, medical-biological and technical experiments were emphasized. Studies were carried out on the upper layers of the atmosphere and of the earth, and of sources in the sky in the visible and X-ray radio wave bands.

Of course, the attention of doctors was especially given to Svetlana Savitskaya and the largest number of medical experiments was devoted to her and carried out with her. There were eight experiments. This is a very large amount of scientific and medical data obtained on the behavior of the female organism under conditions of acute adaptation to weightlessness. The experiments were carried out with the help of apparatus developed by the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and France. A very large quantity of equipment was used in these experiments. I think that in terms of medical parameters and the data obtained by doctors, Svetlana felt normal throughout the flight. All the medical parameters were within normal margins.

I think women will continue to fly and work in space. All 7 or 8 days of the flight by this crew were, of course, just like a vacation, not only for the women at flight control center but for the men, too. [end recording]